

The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1861.)

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October 25 1915. Temperature 8 a.m. 76 2 p.m. 88
Humidity " 88 " 55

WEATHER FORECAST:
FINE
Barometer 29.71.

October 25 1915. Temperature 8 a.m. 78 2 p.m. 80
Humidity " 74 " 62

3051 日七十九年卯乙

MONDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1915.

一月五日正月廿九英港香 SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS.
856 PER ANNUM

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

GERMAN CRUISER SUNK BY BRITISH SUBMARINE.

RUSSIANS EFFECTIVELY BOMBARD THE BULGARIAN BLACK SEA PORTS.

Fresh Fall in Sterling Exchange, Owing to Enormous Volume of Exports.

HEAVY FIGHTING IN SERBIA—AUSTRO-GERMAN ADVANCE ARRESTED.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

THE BALKAN SITUATION.

BULGARIAN ATTACKS COMPLETELY ARRESTED.

Reuter's correspondent at Paris says that Bulgarian attacks in the great battle at Kuprili have been completely arrested, owing to a flank offensive by the French from the south, on the front from Krivolak, on the Salonica railway, to Strumitza.

RUSSIANS EFFECTIVELY BOMBARD BULGARIAN PORTS.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Paris it is reported that the Russian fleet has very effectively bombarded the Black Sea Ports of Varna and Bourgas, which has created indescribable panic.

BULGARIANS CLAIM TO HAVE TAKEN PART OF USKUB.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, a Sofia communiqué claims to have taken part of Uskub. It says that a violent battle continues.

FIGHTING NEAR BELGRADE CONTINUES WITHOUT CHANGE.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Nish a communiqué says that the fighting in the direction of Belgrade continues without change.

Near Kniahevatz, strong enemy forces captured Mastochack after determined fighting, but we counter-attacked and re-took the position.

We re-captured a position on the right bank of the Ničavab, and fighting continues on the left bank.

There has been fighting at Krivolak, forty-five miles south of Uskub, in which the French troops have been fighting on our side.

AUSTRO-GERMAN ADVANCE ON SERBIAN FRONT ARRESTED.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Paris an official message from Salonica reports that French troops attacked the Bulgarians on Friday evening, south of Strumitza and eastward Nebrova. Fighting continues. The Austro-German advance on the Serbian front has been arrested.

THE AMERICAN MONEY MARKET.

FURTHER FALL IN STERLING EXCHANGE.

Reuter's correspondent at New York says that there is a fresh fall in sterling exchange, owing to the enormous volume of exports causing a flood of bills on London and Paris. The noticeable increase of exports is in foodstuffs, while imports have fallen.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS

THE ALLIES IN THE WEST.

OFFICIAL EYE-WITNESS' OBSERVATION.

October 24, 3.50 p.m. According to Reuter's correspondent at Paris the official eye-witness says it is only now possible to view the effect of the battle in Champagne, in its entirety. The most careful investigation of the battlefield demonstrates that, no matter how powerful the enemy's entrenchments are, they have no shelter from the French batteries and that the strategical rupture so feared by the Germans can be effected.

FRENCH ARTILLERY ACTIVITY.

October 24, 4.45 p.m. Reuter's correspondent at Paris says that the Germans made a night attack on the Givenchy Wood and suffered the eighth defeat, here, in five days.

A communiqué says that the Germans were decimated whenever they left the trenches and were compelled to retire.

The French artillery is most active on the front, destroying enemy trenches and works, especially in the regions of Lihon, Champagne and Lorraine.

SIR JOHN FRENCH'S DESPATCH.

October 24, 9.35 p.m. Field Marshal Sir John French, in his despatch, says that there has been considerable artillery activity south of the La Bassée Canal during the last three days.

There is nothing important to report on the remainder of the front.

The British won four aerial fights.

THE EXECUTION OF MISS CAVELL.

NO PARALLEL IN THE RECORD OF GREAT BRITAIN.

October 24, 6.00 p.m. According to Reuter's correspondent at New York, in an interview with a representative of the Associated Press of America, the Home Secretary says that there is no parallel in the whole record of Great Britain of a case like that of Miss Cavell's. Even in cases which have been clearly proved to be espionage, Great Britain has never sentenced a woman to death.

Sir John Simon explains that there are vast opportunities for the defence of persons accused of military offences, and cites a case in which a German woman, acting in association with a male spy. Both were overwhelmingly convicted of espionage, but the woman was sentenced to ten years imprisonment.

NEW FROM FRENCH SOURCE.

(Havas Telegram.)

Yesterday in Belgium we dispersed the enemy's forces. To-day we destroyed very strong reconnoitring parties who were attempting to advance against our positions in the Tabure region. We conquered trenches in Lorraine.

The Allies' warships bombarded Dodeagatch harbour, and destroyed observation posts on the Bulgarian coast.

Petrograd: We progressed on the south side of Boguskoje Lake, occupying Postavy, crossing on the western bank of Chara river, taking 1,000 prisoners. In the course of fighting which took place on the left bank of the River Styr we took 2,100 prisoners.

Rome: We developed a lucky offensive on the whole front, breaking the enemy's lines on the Carso Plateau and taking 1,200 prisoners. The general advance of Italian troops is a very good one on the whole, the Austrians being now unable to stop the victorious troops.

BRITISH SUBMARINE'S EXPLOITS.

SINKS A GERMAN CRUISER.

October 25, 12.45 a.m. According to Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd it is officially announced that a British submarine has sunk a German cruiser, of the Prinz Adalbert class, near Libau.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on the Extra.]

WAR TELEGRAMS.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE REIGN OF TERROR.

October 23, 1.30 p.m. Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent gives a ghastly narrative of the "paternal administration of Belgium under General von Bissig," told by an Antwerp correspondent of the *Telegraaf*.

Nobody is now safe in Belgium. Men have been sentenced to death during the last fortnight, and thirty-two have been sent to penal servitude for long terms. Four women have been sentenced to death—a teacher named Thulliez, the Countess Belleville, a tailoress named Besezet and Miss Cavell, but up to now only Miss Cavell has been exonerated.

The heroism of Miss Cavell, like that of Louise Frenay who was executed at Liege, even affected the German firing squad, the majority of whom did not aim at the victims, with the result that Louise Frenay was wounded in the leg, while Miss Cavell was hit by only one of twelve bullets. Hence the officers were obliged to give the *coup de grace* by shooting them in the ear.

The Germans are now compelling Belgian workmen to perform military duties, saying that neither Belgian law nor international agreements are any excuse for refusal, and that only the German military commander is entitled to decide. Another German proclamation has summoned all young Belgians to report themselves, and those obeying have been sent to an unknown destination.

THE SHOOTING OF MISS CAVELL.

October 23, 1.30 p.m.

Pathos is added to the horror of the murder of Miss Cavell by the description of her last moments, furnished by the Rev. Mr. Gahan, British chaplain in Brussels, which was forwarded to the Foreign Office by the American ambassador. The Chaplain says:—"I was admitted to the prison with a special passport the evening before her execution, and was astonished and relieved when I found she was perfectly calm and resigned. She said she wished her friends to know she would willingly die for her country. She added, "I neither fear nor shrink. I have seen death often, and it is neither strange nor fearful. But patriotism is not enough. I must have no hatred or bitterness towards anyone." Then we took Holy Communion together, and she received the gospel consolation with all her heart. Then she repeated softly the words of "Abide with me" to the end of the hymn, afterwards giving messages to relatives and friends. When I said "God bye" she smiled, and said, "We shall meet again!" The German military chaplain, after the execution, said that Miss Cavell was brave and bright to the last, professed the Christian faith and died like a heroine.

October 23, 1.05 p.m.

Two London papers have started funds for a memorial to Miss Cavell. Neutral opinion is beginning to make itself heard. The *New York Herald* says that a wave of horror has swept over America. The *Evening Post* says:—"We are amazed at German apologists asking Americans to stand aside in admiration of Germany, whom the execution reveals as a whitened sepulchre, with rotting bodies within." The *Evening Sun* says that the American Minister, in asking for mercy for Miss Cavell, "uttered a cry from the American heart." The *Chicago Daily Post* says:—"Another rank blunder of German statesmanship!"

The *Chicago Journal* observes that assisting prisoners to escape is a virtue inseparable from all western ideals of womanhood. Reuter's correspondent at Washington says though no representations have been made to Germany, officials unsparingly denounce the crime. A search of American records has failed to disclose an instance of the execution of a woman even as a spy. According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, the *Handelsblad* says that the event recalls the execution of the Nuremberg publisher, Palm, which led to the regeneration of Germany and to the downfall of Napoleon. The *Rotterdamse Courant* says the execution will aggravate anti-German anger among neutrals.

THE ALLIES IN THE WEST.

A CAPTAIN'S HEROISM.

October 23, 1.00 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters, in describing the British attack which captured the main trench of the "Hohenholz redoubt," says that, after the initial onset, the fight resolved itself into a series of isolated bombing encounters, parties being sent up various trenches in an endeavour to force a way to the enemy's main line. One party held its own against a strong German counter-attack, though many were killed and wounded, till their barricade was literally blown in. The captain commanding the party ordered the men to construct another barricade, thirty yards behind, himself remaining alone at the first barrier, sheltering as best he could behind the smashed parapet and, by constant bombing, holding off the enemy only a few yards distant till the second barricade was completed.

ENEMY EASILY DISPERSED.

October 23, 6.20 p.m.

Reuter's Paris correspondent states that according to the communiqué issued last evening, the enemy emerged from their trenches round Givenchy, but were easily dispersed. In Champagne strong reconnoitring parties, supported by artillery, attempted to reach our positions round Tabure, but these were repulsed and destroyed everywhere. We conquered an enemy trench in Lorraine after stubborn fighting, foot by foot.

(Continued on page 8.)

TELEGRAMS.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

CONDENSED.

The Italians have made progress at many points.

The landing of French troops at Salonica continues.

General Reichenkampf has been placed on the retired list.

A fresh fall in sterling exchange is reported from New York. An Anglo-Franco-Russian squadron bombarded the Bulgarian coast on the 21st inst.

The German pirates succeeded in sinking only one small vessel during the last week.

The Germans made a night attack on Givenchy Wood and suffered their eighth defeat, here.

Lord Derby says that his experience has already convinced him that the voluntary system may yet be saved.

The Germans up to the present have lost two Zeppelins and seventeen aeroplanes, in the Baltic region.

The French eye-witness says that the strategical rupture in Champagne, as feared by the Germans, can be effected.

The Russian fleet most effectively bombarded the Bulgarian Black Sea ports of Varna and Bourgas and created indescribable panic.

The fall in sterling exchange is due to the enormous volume of exports, causing a flood of bills on London and Paris.

A Sofia communiqué claims that the Bulgarians have taken part of Uskub. It also says that a violent battle continues.

The Home Secretary says that there is no parallel in the records of Great Britain to the case of Miss Cavell.

According to despatches signed by M. Pashitch, the Serbian Premier, the losses in General von Mackensen's armies must be at least 60,000.

It is said that nobody now is safe in Belgium; men have been sentenced to death and a number sent to long terms of penal servitude, during the last fortnight.

Two men charged at a London Police Court with signalling from an hotel roof, during the last air raid on London, have been handed over to the military authorities.

Sir John French says that there has been considerable artillery activity south of the La Bassée Canal during the last three days. The British have won four aerial fights.

Sir John Simon cites a case in which a German woman, overwhelmingly convicted of espionage, was only sentenced to imprisonment for ten years.

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Bulgarian attacks in the great battle of Kuprili have been completely arrested, owing to a flank offensive by the French from the south, on front from Krivolak, on the Salonica railway, to Strumitza.

The French eye-witness says that a careful investigation of the battlefield in Champagne demonstrates that, no matter how powerful the enemy's entrenchments are, they are no shelter from the French batteries.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

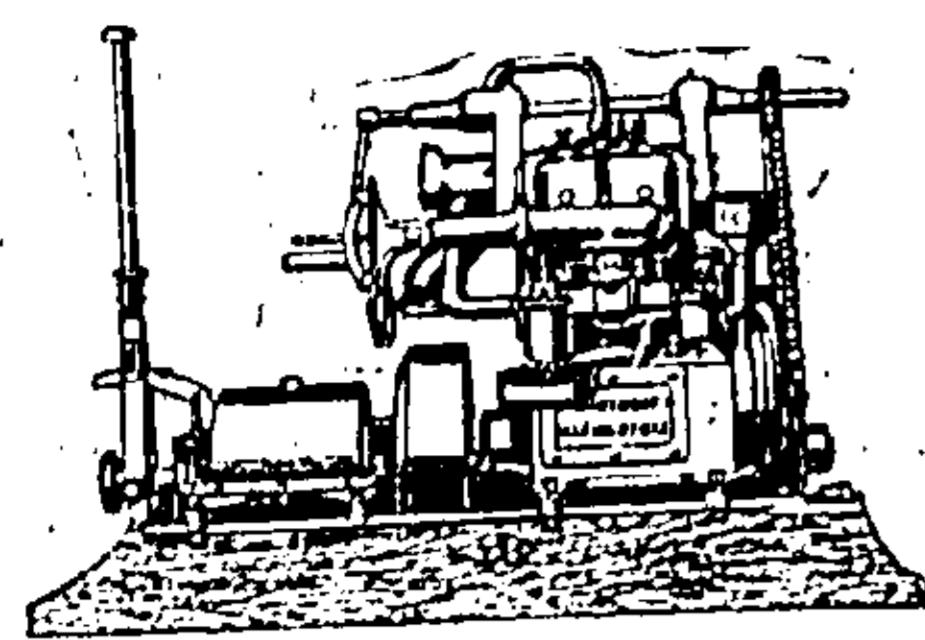
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Wednesday, October 27.

Hongkong and South China Fisheries—annual general meeting—9.30 p.m.

NOTICES

THORNYCROFT AND KELVIN
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OREGON PINE LUMBER.

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CONTRACTORS TO HIS MAJESTY'S NAVY.

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Telephone No. 41.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

New Scheme for Children's Early Endowment.—
Principal features: Small Premium, Liberal Surrender Value, No Medical Examination, Return of Premium in the Event of Death and Numerous Options at the Age of 25.
Write for Pamphlet and Full Particulars to
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ASAHI BEER.

ASTHMA
CAN Be Cured.

THEN why be half suffocated,
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a SINGLE dose of
NOBBS' ASTHMA CURE

will give you certain, prompt relief and ensure a good night's rest? This, the only genuine cure for Asthma, discovered by Mr. NOBBS, a qualified Chemist, and a sufferer for many years, will, if taken when necessary, effect a radical cure of this erstwhile incurable malady.

Obtainable at Messrs. A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd. and all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

Price \$2.50 per bottle.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT
COMPANY, LIMITED.

PORLTAND CEMENT

In Casks of 375 lbs. net.
In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

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General Managers.
Hongkong, 16th August, 1915.

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MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA.

Hongkong, June 11th, 1915.

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

M R. LI HON FAN, a Chinese graduate versed in literature, has been a teacher to European officials and merchants in this Colony for over ten years.

He has a good method of training Europeans to pass in the Chinese examination, and is possessed of a first rate certificate as a Chinese teacher. He has also a good knowledge of Mandarin and Hakka.

Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write c/o "Hongkong Telegraph" office or direct to No. 160, Wellington Street, second floor.

Hongkong, 29th Jan., 1912.

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47-49, Connaught Rd.

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MERCHANTS

Hongkong, 3rd October, 1915.

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Cycles, Motor Cars and Accessories.

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Special Quotations on Demand.

Sample Cases from £10 upwards.

Consignments of Produce Sold on Account.

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FREE TO ALL SUFFERERS

FROM CHRONIC WEAKNESS, DROPSY, NEUROSES, DISEASES,

WITH THE FRESH CLOUTED BOUND MEDICAL BOOK ON

THE NEW PHYSIOTHERAPY, M.D. 1915.

THE MEDICAL THERAPY, M.D. 1915.

THE MEDICAL T

GENERAL NEWS.

Fruit for the Fleet.
The response to Mr. Ellison's appeal for fruit for the fleet in the Dardanelles has been most satisfactory, as is evidenced by the stacks of cases, lining both sides of the Arcade, waiting to go forward by the next P. & O. steamer leaving Singapore. The shipment also includes a number of large cases of walking sticks, which will undoubtedly be much appreciated by those for whom they are intended.—S. F. Press Fund.

The North China Aeroplane Fund collected at Tientsin and other northern towns amounted to, on the 13th inst., \$11,812.42; £1,340.22, and £20. This amount, with the addition of further sums which are coming from Peking, completes the amount of £1,500 required, except \$90 which is promised by a local resident. A draft was forwarded to the British Minister for transmission to the War Office on 13th inst.

A Famous Picture.
The famous picture of the battle of Waterloo which decorates the walls of the United Service Club in Pall Mall has just undergone a thorough restoration, with highly satisfactory results. Some years ago the picture was coated with some inferior kind of varnish, which in time obscured many of the details, but it is once more possible to appreciate the beauty of the painting and recognize the faces of the officers as portraits. Some of the names of those gallant soldiers are well known, even to-day, but others have been forgotten, though doubtless all performed glorious deeds on that memorable field.

Mr. Chang I-ling, the new Minister of Education formally assumed office recently says the *Peking Gazette*. Speaking at a reception tendered to him by the staff of the Ministry, Mr. Chang said that after Mr. Tang Huiling tendered his resignation, it was the earnest desire of the President to appoint Mr. Yen Hui to the office, but although the offer was made to Mr. Yen several times, the President failed to induce him to accept office, and had to appoint Mr. Chang instead. Mr. Chang added that he had not been specially trained to the work of education in the past; but he served as a special Government delegate to study educational affairs in foreign countries and he had also been connected in other respects with educational affairs for some time.

A Notable Modernist.
A notable modernist, the Rev. James Duggan, died last month in Arundel Hospital, at the age of sixty-one. He studied at St. Edmund's, Ware, as well as in various colleges abroad, and after ordination in 1877 held a succession of cures in the diocese of Southwark. He also served as an Army chaplain in Cyprus in 1888. The chief service he rendered to his Church lay in a staunch championship of his fellow clergy against the encroachments of diocesan power, and it is in great measure due to his protests that an English Roman Catholic priest cannot be removed against his will from one parish to another except upon certain specified and undeniable grounds. For this his brethren in 1902 presented him with a testimonial of thanks and admiration.

Now Governor of Peking.
Mr. Wang Tsu-Tiang, the newly appointed Governor of the Metropolitan Prefecture recently took up his new post, which was just vacated by his predecessor, Mr. Sung. The latter will have for his position as Governor of Hunan about the fifteenth of this month. Mr. Wang is a Japanese returned student and a former magistrate of Shantung known as the pick of the local officialdom in that province. He was specially appointed by the President to start a model community on the self-government basis in Peking, and is now promoted to his present governorship so as to give him large scope for his activity. Much is expected of him by the community as well as by the President.

If you have lost your appetite for one of the big variety of dainty dishes at the ALEXANDRA CAFE, it is sure to tempt you.

NOTICE.
MOUTRIE'S PIANOS
ARE BACKED BY GUARANTEE FOR FIVE YEARS.

NEW MODELS

JUST RECEIVED.

INSPECTION INVITED.

S. MOUTRIE & CO., LTD.**WOO-EE-EE-EE-CRASH-BOOM!**

German Officer's Tribute to British Gunnery.

Rescue from a Living Grave.

Rotterdam, September 7.
Some frank tributes to the efficacy of the British artillery in Flanders are paid by a wounded German officer in the course of a narrative published in German newspapers received here. The writer appears to have been in command of a company in the enemy trenches before Ypres, and he mentions that for three days his men had hardly had any sleep.

"The English," he says, "are sending us along explosive shells, espadrilles and mines in motley succession, and to-day the English shells have been dropping behind us in our trenches and dog-cuts. I gave the order 'Half the party stand; the other half lie down, with bayonets fixed beside you,' and I seated myself in the last dug-out that could be found. It was a battery observation post, with two officers, a non-commissioned officer and a telephone operator. I sat down on the earth with them and waited on the events. Hardly had we crept under when the first shell arrived. With a 'Woo-ee-ee-crash-boom!' it burst close to us; dirt, pieces of iron, stones and all kinds of scraps flew around us, and among them a full tin of English preserved meat. A glance showed me that the shell had burst in a British trench close at hand, which the English had been careful to evacuate during their artillery fire, because of the danger; and the explosion had blown the tin over to us.

The Third Shell.
"The second shell burst considerably close. First shot good; second might have been a bit shorter!" reported Lieutenant K.—from his battery observation post. The third British shell whistles along towards us, near indeed. The English are shooting devilish well to-day. Silent and grave our men lie down on the ground, nobody moves from his place. The telephone buzzes, 'B. here. Position five. Direction tested—. Ring oil! Woo-ee-ee-crash-boom! Another shell falls in our immediate neighbourhood and a column of dirt and shell fragments squirts into the air. Things are getting more and more uncomfortable. Lieutenant L.—at last puts down his magazine, which he has hitherto been diligently studying, and opines, 'That was devilish near, though.'

The telephone again talks. Battery asking how the last shots were placed, 'First shot placed—.' The reply is suddenly broken off, but at this moment comes a stunning crash and then the silence of death. A moment of unconsciousness follows; we can hear and see nothing and the darkness of night is about us. We are buried! Despairing shouts of 'Help, help, go round. Buried in the Sand.'

"A shell had fallen right on our dug-out and destroyed it. I was stuck fast, over the head in this war."

PLIGHT OF BELGIUM.

7,000,000 People in a State of Siege.

The serious position in which the people of Belgium find themselves as a result of the war is revealed by a report of the Commission for Relief in Belgium, which covers the eight months up to June 30.

The report says that 7,000,000 people in Belgium are practically in a state of siege. Since November 1, practically the entire civil population has been dependent upon the Commission for bread and for many other necessities. As the result of industrial paralysis, 2,750,000 people are now reduced to destitution, and another 500,000 would have been destitute, even had food supplies been available, but for the financial operations of this organisation.

The provisioning department is charged with the duty of revictualling the whole 7,000,000 people with necessary imports, and up to June 30 had either delivered or had in stock over 600,000 tons of foodstuffs for the Belgian section, value over \$9,400,000. The whole of these foodstuffs are re-sold to the population, and the profit earned is devoted to the support of the destitute.

Such profits have been made possible solely by the generous voluntary executive, commercial, and transportation services, and the amount of these profits—about £987,000 to date—is the measure of the value of the voluntary service.—*The Globe*.

sand, hardly able to open my eyes and unable to shout. With toil I craned my neck up a little, and then, right opposite me, I saw a very feeble glimmer of light. Pièces of timber and iron rails were lying on my body. I tried to lift myself up a bit more, but sank again on me again. At last I managed to free my head.

A picture of horror greeted me. Wounded men were lying amid sand and wreckage. Suddenly I spotted my plucky servant, who had crawled over to us from the ruins of a neighbouring dug-out.

Despite the perilous situation he attempted to liberate me from the mass of wreckage with his hands. Soon I was able to get my arm free; then a sub-lieutenant and other gallant comrades hurried up, unalarmed, to rescue all that was rescueable in such a state of danger.

"Rescue in sight!" How beautiful would that thankful cry have been had there not also been the groans of agony of buried and wounded companions. After about twenty minutes my brave friends had all but pulled me out; my left foot alone still remained fast. I pulled with all my strength, "Thank God, it is giving now!" and two men dragged me out of that hole of horror. The direct hit of the shell had completely destroyed our "bomb-proof" dug-out. The non-commissioned officer had been killed and the two artillery officers severely wounded. It was the most fearful of all my experiences in this war."

In order to secure a supply of tin from England, 30 Norwegian packing firms have agreed to sell tin to the Allies only to the Allies and to Holland.

Prepaid Advertisements

ONE CENT PER WORD

FOR EACH INSERTION.

TO LET.

TO LET.—Four-roomed and three-roomed flats in Humphreys Buildings, Kowloon, with every modern convenience. Immediate possession.

Four-roomed flats in May Road possession on or about 1st November next. Modern appointments throughout including English bath and kitchen ranges, hot water and water carrying system. A few flats specially designed to accommodate three bachelors at reasonable rents.

Four-roomed Houses in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.

Two-roomed flats in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

Apply to:—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.
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TO LET.

TO LET.—For six months from 1st November flats in No. 8 The Peak (partially furnished). Apply Property Office, JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

TO LET.—No. 6 "Lysemon Villas," Nos. 1 & 6 "Torres Buildings" Kowloon. Moderate rental. Ready for occupation. Apply to:—**SPANISH DOMINICAN PROCURATION.**

TO LET.—A House in Knutsford Terrace, No. 3 Canton Villas.

Apply to:—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

TO LET.—Office 2nd Floor, No. 14 Pedder Street; also Large Godown on Water Front, East Point. Apply Property Office, JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

TO LET.—Offices at 2 Connaught Road. Offices in King's Buildings. Houses in Clifton Gardens, Conduit Road. New Houses in Broadwood Terrace.

Houses at the Peak. No. 21 Wongneichong Road. No. 1 Moreton Terrace. Causeway Bay.

Godowns at Wan Chai. Godowns at New Praya, Kennedy Town.

Apply to:—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

TO LET.—Ravenshill East Park Road, containing 6 rooms, 3 bath rooms, servants quarters, &c., vacant 1st November. Apply Deacon Looker, Deacon & Harston.

WANTED.—Situation desired for good wash amah available November 5th. Mrs. RAWORTH, 77 Peak.

TO LET.—"La Hacienda" E., No. 74 Mount Kellett Road. Victoria Lodge, No. 15 Peak Rd. Chater's Bungalow, No. 66 Nathan Road, Kowloon.

Apply to CHATER and MODY.

5 Queen's Road Central.

WANTED.

WANTED.—Experienced English Lady Teacher gives private lessons in English, French, Japanese, Piano and Singing. Apply to "D" c/o Hongkong Telegraph.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—4 h.p. Motor Cycle, late 1914 model. Apply to Motor Cycle, c/o Honekong Telegraph.

WAR BRIEFLETS.

The Danish Government has prohibited all exportation of sugar.

Fifty per cent. of the bakers in London prior to the war were of German or Austrian nationality.

Miss Botha, the niece of General Botha, is studying English nursing at the Princess Alice Hospital, Eastbourne.

The first snow has fallen in the higher regions of the Black Forest, says the Central News Amsterdam correspondent.

The spy Flamme, who pretended to be a Belgian and was sentenced to death by a Lyons' court-martial, was shot at Lyons.

The members of the Federal House of Representatives have pledged themselves never again to purchase German goods.

Jack White, the Open Golf Champion of 1904 and professional of the Sunningdale Club, has enlisted in the London Scottish.

The Liverpool Millers' Association have reduced the minimum price of bakers' grade flour by a shilling per sack. It is now 28s. per 280lb.

Brigadier-General Higgins, whose promotion to that rank was recently gazetted, is probably the youngest brigadier-general in the Army.

Canadian manufacturers are being encouraged to export larger orders for war munitions as a result of Sir Robert Borden's visit to England.

In order to secure a supply of tin from England, 30 Norwegian packing firms have agreed to sell tin to the Allies only to the Allies and to Holland.

A message from Amsterdam to the Latin states that M. Max, the ex-Burgomaster of Brussels, has been transferred from the Fortress of Glaiz to Frankfurt.

According to the Cologne Gazette, a German economic league for South and Central America has been formed, with Herr Dernburg as president.

The Age states that University and professional men are forming organisations in all the Australian capitals for the purpose of advocating conscription in Australia.

The municipality of the Saxon town of Ostzitz has decided to impose for the period of the war a tax on all bachelors not serving with the King of Saxony's army.

The American aviator, G. T. Weymann, winner of the Gordon Bennett Aviation Cup, who volunteered for the French Army, has brought down a Taube north of Reims.

The Pope to-day granted a long audience to the English Cardinal Gasquet. I am informed that the Pope deplored the great loss of life caused by the German submarine war.

It is reported that the German military authorities intend to take new measures in order to prevent young Belgians from leaving Belgium to join the Belgian Army.

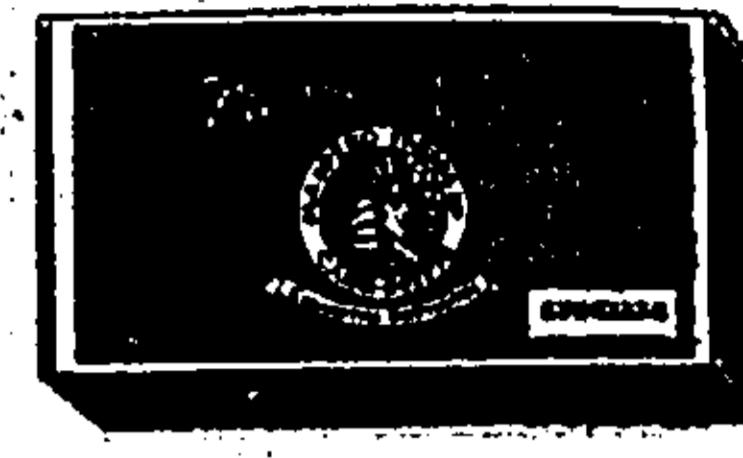
No fewer than 1,036,390 eggs (apart from many thousands contributed by the public direct to hospitals) and not yet reported) were collected during the "Million Egg" week.

"I can't hold that enlistment is desertion," said Mr. Fordham, the West London magistrate, smilingly, to a woman who complained that her husband had deserted her and gone into the Army.

In order to secure a supply of tin from England, 30 Norwegian packing firms have agreed to sell tin to the Allies only to the Allies and to Holland.

NOTICES.

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"SPECIALS"**LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.**

Finest Ceylon Tea in 1 lb. Tins ... 95 cts.

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Finest Mocka and Java Beans.

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If it lacks life and gloss,
If there is dandruff or it is
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OUR RESORCIN HAIR WASH

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by invigorating the scalp and
killing the dandruff germ.

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HONGKONG DISPENSARY

The object of this paper is to publish correct information, serve to
the truth and print the news without fear or favour.

中華人民政府大正當局總理

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Office address: 11, Ice House St.

MARRIAGE.

BALL-SHEPHERD—On September 25, at St. Andrew's Church
Kowloon, Arthur Dyer Ball to Ruth Mary Shephard.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, MONDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1915.

WHAT HAS THE FUTURE IN STORE FOR THE PHILIPPINES?

It is now sixteen years, within a few days, since the United States Commission recommended the Washington Government to retain possession of the Philippines. This advice was acted upon, as we know, and during that sixteen years the Americans have sunk more millions of dollars than most of us would care to calculate, in their new possession—quite possibly more even than that possession is really worth to them. By their own showing, and by facts which it is impossible to dodge, we know that they can scarcely regard their management of the Islands as a success, that the natives do not take kindly to their new masters, and that public opinion in the United States is very much divided as to whether or not there is wisdom in that country's retaining its hold on a people that may never become reconciled to the new regime.

Plainly it would be ridiculous to deny that America has acted for the best in relation to the Islands. But experience of the world has taught many of her citizens, as it has taught the Britisher, that those who "act for the best" are not infrequently guilty of monstrous though unintentional acts of injustice, sometimes towards themselves, sometimes towards those affected by their action. Britain "acted for the best" in defending Turkey against Russia, years ago; but we all know what the result has been. Another admission that has to be made is that, after centuries of muddle and slackness such as the Islands had experienced at Spanish hands, it needed practically a miracle to bring the Philippines into even a semblance of order; wherefore, even if America have failed entirely—and she has not—it is sympathy rather than condemnation that she deserves. To those who have given the problem a moderate amount of thought it is more than clear that America's mistake in taking over the Islands at all was so colossal an one that even the most brilliant efforts on her part could not redeem it. America as a would-be colonising Power is merely young David begirt with Saul's weapons. She is still young even in self-government, and her attempt to rule and to legislate for an Asiatic people could hardly end other than in a ludicrous fiasco; for colonising requires experience. Russia would have been just as unsuccessful; so would Norway, Sweden, Austria, Greece, or even Italy. There are certain countries which manifestly can colonise, and can control a large native population, owing to what they have learned by centuries of experience—and there are others which, as manifestly cannot, owing to their want of knowledge. Americans, despite their vast energy and their practical outlook, are not, as a rule, very successful in adapting themselves to new surroundings. The British, the Dutch, the French have had little trouble with their colonies, because those who were sent to represent them in the new land were able to suit themselves to circumstances, and were in no hurry to foist their own customs and ideas on those whom they had come to live among. India, Java or Indo-China have been allowed slowly—with the sort of slowness well calculated to suit the wishes of the people themselves—to work out their own salvation. In the Philippines the Americans have been seeking to work out the people's salvation for them: a proceeding foredoomed to disaster.

And what is going to be the future of these islands? There are Americans who would fain follow the what-we've-got-we'll-hold plan, and there are Americans who are conscientiously convinced that their Government ought, by rights, to abandon its control. Between the two, the lot of the Filipino is not an enviable one. A suggestion was once made by an influential American, well-known in the East, that his country should offer the Islands to Great Britain in exchange for Jamaica. Whether that suggestion ever reached headquarters or not we are not in a position to say, but we feel that those who examine it will conclude that there is more than a little in it. Jamaica is under the eye of the States, and its people are such as the Washington Government has been in the habit of controlling. The Philippines are within easy distance of other British territory, and their people would, in all probability, be infinitely happier under a more old-fashioned race than under a nation whose instinct is rather to carry New York and Chicago with them wherever they go.

The Enthusiastic Britisher of Hongkong.

In last Wednesday's *North China Daily News*, just to hand, we find a list of preparations for festivities of the morrow—which, as our readers may or may not remember, was Trafalgar Day. Evidently Shanghai bestirred itself on that day; everybody hung up bunting in honour of our naval hero and a church parade service was held at the Cathedral. How many flags did Hongkong fly? Surely it would have been possible to collect all the children of British birth in the Colony and give them some kind of triving fete, to run up a few Union Jacks, and to hold a church service or public meeting, or something of the sort in order to mark the anniversary. But in just the same manner Hongkong allowed Empire Day to go by without any appreciable notice being taken of it. If the Colony were in the habit of eschewing public holidays altogether, the slackness in this affair would be more comprehensible; but it happens that most Europeans here cling to the faintest excuse for taking a day's holiday from work. Why should Hongkong be quite alone in this appalling apathy? Empire Day this year was observed as fully as possible in every Colony save Hongkong! It is little wonder that Singapore and Shanghai speak contemptuously of the people of this loyal and enthusiastic little colony.

Chinese Factories in Hongkong.

We gather that a mild strike took place yesterday among the girls employed in a local factory. The affair was, apparently, a tea-cup tempest; nevertheless it opens up some interesting issues in connection with other factories. The offence of the employers was a system of fines which the girls felt justified in resenting; and if their story is true—that two of the hands were fined merely for laughing—public sympathy is hardly likely to range itself on the side of the factory owners. The fining of Chinese who are in European employ is, as a rule, necessary and salutary; it is not overdone and constitutes a very effective punishment. A Chinese fining another Chinese is sometimes a different matter and may, in some circumstances, be one into which the authorities should enquire without more ado. We have always maintained, and our readers will agree with us, that just as at home the man who is most merciless towards the worker is the working or ex-working man himself, so out here the individual who has the least consideration for the Chinese employee is the Chinese himself. In the particular case above-mentioned we have no right or reason to judge, knowing only one side of the matter; but we could mention independent instances wherein the factory employees have plenty of ground for complaint on one score or another.

Factory Inspectors Wanted.

Which reminds us that it is almost time that a thorough system of factory and shop overhauling was initiated by the local Government. Some year or two ago the *Telegraph* published a special article which gave many instances of cruelty, overworking, etc., in Chinese workshops, and which spoke of the overworked and insanitary condition of many of these. It is perfectly well known that, in scores of workshops, quite young children are kept toiling till a very late hour and that other people take the money which is earned by them. We are well aware that working conditions out here are entirely different from those which obtain at home and that here the employees, young or old, take a good many "spells off". Even then, however, there should be a fixed limit to working hours where young children are concerned, and steps should be taken to prevent cruelty and general ill-treatment.

New Commander of Brest.
Amsterdam, September 1.—According to a Berlin report published by the *Cologne Gazette*, Major-General Waldersee, a nephew of the well-known Field-Marshal Waldersee, has been appointed commander of Brest. He arrived at the port of the Atlantic

DAY BY DAY.

I NEVER KNEW ANY MAN IN MY LIFE WHO COULD NOT BEAR ANOTHER'S MISFORTUNES PERFECTLY LIKE A CHRISTIAN.

The Weather.
At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 72; sunshine.
Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 77; sunshine.

The Mails.
Siberian Mail.—Due per s.s. Awa Maru to-day.

English Mail.—Due per s.s. Nellie to-day.

Siberian Mail.—Closes per s.s. Yingchow to-morrow at 3 p.m.

Share Market News—Opening Official Quotations.

Banks.—\$830, sales and buyers.

Union Insurances.—\$955, nom.

China Fires.—\$162, nom.

Hongkong C. and M. S. S. Co. 101, buyers.

Indo Combd. \$158, n.

Chitca Deferred 92 n.

Star Ferries.—\$39, nom.

Raubs.—\$33, sellers.

Hongkong Hotels.—\$112, sellers.

Shanghai Cottons.—Tls. 91, sellers.

Douglas's.—\$89, sales.

Shells.—87, sellers.

Sugar.—\$130, sales.

Langkate.—Tls. 38, buyers.

Wharves.—\$81, buyers.

Hongkong Docks.—\$88, nom.

Cements.—\$104, nom.

Electric.—\$45, nom.

Ices.—\$190, nom.

Up to the Minute.

No change.

The Dollar.

The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 1/10.

To-morrow's Anniversary

To-morrow in the 151st anniversary of the death of Hogarth.

Hanged on a Tree.

The body of a Chinese has been sent to the Public Mortuary. It is the body of a man who was found by the Police hanging from a tree, near the third milestone on the Tai Po Road.

Alice Memorial Hospital.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice

Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals

begs to acknowledge with thanks

the following donations to the

funds of the Hospitals.—Foreign

Goods Dealers Export: Guild \$50.

Entensive Theft from a Shop.

A shopkeeper of 50 Queen's

Road Central has reported to the

police that, during the last four

months, he has had stolen from

him eighteen rolls of cloth, valued

at \$703, two umbrellas valued at

\$5, two mackintoshes worth \$10

and ten pairs of bco's valued at

\$38.

TYPHOON WARNINGS.

We are indebted to the

American Consul General for the

following:—The telegram quoted

below was received from the

Maui Observatory at 8.30 p.m.

October 23, 1915. Cyclone or

tropical E. S. E. of Manila, over

or near Southern moving W. or

W. N. W.

8.46 a.m. October 24, 1915.

Cyclone or typhoon S. W. of

Malta moving W. or W. N. W.

5.30 p.m. October 24, 1915.

Cyclone or typhoon W. of Macau,

more than 100 miles distant mov-

ing W. N. W.

Cyclone or typhoon S. W. of

Gum moving W. N. W.

11 a.m. October 25, 1915.

Cyclone or typhoon W. of Gum

moving W. N. W.

FACTORY GIRLS ON
STRIKE.

Fired for Laughing.

Yesterday at about noon, two

hundred girls, employed in the

Nam Yang and Canton Tobacco

Co. Ltd., 199 Wan Chai Road stop-

ped work and made a demonstra-

tion outside the factory with the

intention of intimidating the

other workers. The Police

arrived on the spot and dispersed

the strikers. As the result of sub-

sequent enquiries, the police

learned that the reason for the

strike, lay in a heavy system of

fines, controlled by the accountant,

by whom two of the workgirls

had been fined for laughing in

the factory.

Inspector Gordon had an inter-

view with the managers of the

factory and with representatives

of the girls as the result of which

negotiations were arran-

ged and the strike of the strikers

NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

WIRES FROM EVERYWHERE.

LEADING EVENTS IN THE GREAT WAR.

Extracts from the war news contained in the "Hongkong Telegraph" of October 25, 1914.

THE SEARCH FOR COMMERCE DESTROYERS.

There are nine German cruisers

on the high seas. Seventy warships

of the Allies are searching for them,

including a number of the fastest British cruisers, so the

destruction of the enemy is a

matter of time, patience and luck,

owing to the vastness of the

oceans and the innumerable

archipelagoes. Hitherto our

SPORT.

CRICKET.

H.K.C.C. v. Kowloon C.C. "A."

Hongkong C. C. paid their first visit to Kowloon this season and played a drawn game, putting up 87 for seven wickets against the home team's 126. The meeting was of considerable interest in that these two clubs are the principal rivals for the season. Hongkong turned out a strong team and their bowling seemed too good for their opponents of whose score just under the hundred were put up by Claxton and Stalker. For the Club, Baswick and Hancock with 21 and 33 not out to their credit respectively proved the mainstay of their side. The best bowling average for the match was that of Brand for Hongkong who bowled seventeen overs and took five wickets for 39 runs, Leith as a change bowler securing one wicket for two. The scores were as follow:—

Kowloon.	
Claxton A. A. Baswick b Sayer	49
Raven A. R. F. b Sayer	7
Elson W. T. b w. b Brand	1
Stalker J. c Cary b Mass	50
Forsey Dr. b Brand	1
Wease W. L. c Leith b Sayer	0
Watson Lt. Col. c and b Brand	5
Overy H. c Sayer b Brand	3
Hamilton A. c and b Brand	0
Mycock C. not out	7
Kay W. c Cary b Leith	2
Extras	1
Total	126
BOWLING ANALYSIS.	
O. M. R. W.	
Brand	17 5 39 5
Sayer	13 1 70 3
Mass	4 14 1
Leith	3 2 1
H.K.C.C. "A."	
Baswick C. c and b Stalker	21
Mitchell E.J.R. run out	0
Austin N.J. Stalker b Overy	2
Leith A. b Kay	0
Mass M.M. c Claxton b Kay	18
Cary F.W. c and b Stalker	4
Hancock R. not out	33
Sayer G.R. b Overy	5
Brand R. not out	6
Hooper G.A. did not bat	0
Bennett P.L. did not bat	0
Extras	0
Total	87
BOWLING AVERAGES.	
O. M. R. W.	
Kay	13 2 38 2
Overy	8 2 22 4
Stalker	8 1 27 2
K.C.C. "A" v. C.S.C.C. "A."	
Played on the latter's ground at the Happy Valley, this match resulted in a win by one run for the visitors. It was a regular bowlers' match and on both sides the trundlers did well with averages ranging just about four runs per wicket. For the Civil Servants Witchell and Hamilton scored 16 respectively while for the visitors only J. F. Robinson reached double figures. The scores were as follow:—	
Civil Service.	
Witchell R. O. b Braga	2
Southerton R. G. b Fletcher	15
Deane J. b Fletcher	0
Bird R. E. O. b Braga	1
Hamilton E. W. b Fletcher	11
Dawson E. W. b Braga	1
Savern Hou. Mr. not out	8
S. S. C. C. run out	0
Hill W. b Fletcher	8
Edmonds W. H. b Braga	1
Tacchi C. J. run out	6
Extras	6
Total	53
BOWLING ANALYSIS.	
O. M. R. W.	
Braga	9 4 24 4
Fletcher	8.2 1 23 4
K.C.C.	
James, E.W.H. b Witchell	0
McLennan K. c Deane b Bird	8
Sutton F. b Witchell	1
Result: Royal Engineers 6	
Pile A.G. c Dawson b Witchell	2
Robinson J.P. not out	18
Fletcher J.C. b Bird	1
Braga J.V. b Witchell	8
Jeffries C.W. b Witchell	0
Davidson A.W.E. b Bird	0
Shroff L.S. b Bird	0
Knapton W.F.A. b Bird	0
Extras	11
Total	54
BOWLING ANALYSIS.	
O. M. R. W.	
Witchell	8 0 20 5
Bird	6.8 0 23 6

University v. H.K. C.C. "B."

Playing at home the Hongkong C.C. "B" gave rather a nasty shock to the University team when they defeated them by three wickets and fifty-six runs. Despite the margin between the scores the University put up a good performance which promises well for their prowess during the season. Ng Sze Kwong and Ng Sze Cheung with 22 and 28 respectively were responsible for more than half of the University score. For the Club Hewett 71, Whitmarsh, 24, and Baker 20 with Taylor 17 not at all performed good service and proved themselves the backbone of a formidable combination in the shape of the Club's alternative team. The scores were:—

University.	
K. Brayshaw b F. Syme	
Thomson	0
Ng Sze Kwong c Baker Reed	22
C. G. Anderson b Syme	
Thomson	0
Wei Wing Lok b Reed	4
F. A. Redmond b Syme	
Thomson	5
Ho Wing Kin run out	0
J. D. Wright b Baker	6
W. Hall c Hewett, b Reed	0
Ng Sze Cheung Hewett	28
Chun Wing To b Syme Thomson	
son	7
Yung Hin Lun not out	0
Extras	18
Total,	96
BOWLING ANALYSIS.	
O. M. R. W.	
Syme Thomson	74 3 12 4
O. B. Reed	10 1 32 3
H. H. Taylor	8 0 18 1
I. H. Baker	5 1 15 1
C. J. Hewitt	3 0 5 1
Hongkong C.C. "B."	
H. E. Muriel b Brayshaw	2
S. S. Moore run out	0
R. P. Thursfield b Brayshaw	0
A. Whitmarsh c Yung b Brayshaw	24
C. J. Hewett c Wright b Ho Wing Kin	71
F. H. Baker c Ng Sze Kwong b Brayshaw	20
F. Syme Thomson b Ho Wing Kin	6
H. H. Taylor not out	17
G. C. Aubrey not out	5
Extras	2
Total (for 7 wkt.)	152
BOWLING ANALYSIS.	
O. M. R. W.	
K. Brayshaw	12 1 35 4
Ho Wing Kin	10 0 68 2
C. G. Anderson	2 0 25 0
Ng Sze Kwong	4 1 22 0
FOOTBALL.	

Saturday's Matches in Hongkong.

On Saturday, the military team beat the civilian contingent by six goals to two—rather a decisive victory, and pointing to many things. True the Club was at the disadvantage of playing a man short, but the wonder is that they could produce a team. The Hon. Secretary has as much as he can do to raise one, and the attendance at practice matches was so poor and unenthusiastic that the result of the game with the Engineers was a foregone conclusion.

The danger of the military forward contingent was ever apparent when up in the Club's quarters, and no doubt, if their play was closely followed by the Club men, lessons have been learned.

Of course the Engineers did not prove themselves perfect in every branch, and their combination, though successful as things went, can materially be improved, and must be, to bring it up to Engineer standard. It is only fair to the Club, however, to state that though they were badly beaten, quite a number of the men are capable of rapid development.

For the winning team Townsend scored five goals and White one, whilst the Club successes were divided between Fraser and Todd.

Result: Royal Engineers 6

goals; Hongkong Club, 2 goals.

Robinson J.P. not out

Fletcher J.C. b Bird

Braga J.V. b Witchell

Jeffries C.W. b Witchell

Davidson A.W.E. b Bird

Shroff L.S. b Bird

Knapton W.F.A. b Bird

Extras

Total

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

O. M. R. W.

Witchell

Bird

FROM THE PULPIT.

Preponderance of Power.
Notes of a sermon preached by the Rev. J. Kirk Macconachie at the Union Church yesterday morning.

Text: 2 Kings 6:16. "And he answered, Fear not, for that ye be with us are more than they that be with them."

We are many times warned against underestimating opposing forces, necessarily no doubt, for life's failures consist in no small part of those who fail to consider whether they be able to withstand 10,000 to meet him that cometh against him with twice the number, and for one of the weak who go to the wall two or ten of the boastful do.

But there is also such a thing as underestimating one's advantages, being oblivious to our allies, overlooking the forces which further every right endeavour.

This is so especially on the appearance of unexpected danger, such as we find in this Bible narrative.

The city goes to rest at night in seeming security, and in the morning Elisha's servant sees it surrounded with chariots and horses of the Syrians.

How many an one has retired at night in peace and wakened to alarm!

No one of us know what a day may bring forth, nor in the night what forces may be gathering to assault the framework of our life, whence nor when he may find himself beset with sudden and severe surprises. Under the sudden

imminence of unexpected disaster

Elisha may well spring to the lips, "Alas, how shall we do?"

Yet it is in just such circumstances that our pastor calls "Songs of deliverance" have been pealed.

"Though an host should encamp against me my heart shall not fear; though war may rise against me, in this will I be confident." There

you have the product of experience, the thanksgivings of men who had come to understand in the actual testing crises of life that the angel of the Lord encamps round about them that fear him to deliver them, that the last word always lies with God, and behind all the obvious insistent threats of lowering evil stand the unconquerable hosts of light—the mountain full of horses and chariots of fire round about Elisha," as the prophet's young

servant saw when his eyes were opened. He saw things as they were, not as they seemed what mere sense never does see, and faithless perturbation makes it impossible to see at any time—the reality which lies behind this veil of the material.

bodied forth for the occasion in the vision of that glittering celestial army, those shining legions of heavenly praesidaries come forth to withstand the Syrian host. The young man here is made to perceive as with the eye of the body a symbol which he could understand of divine power and protection. Fire is everywhere a symbol of the spiritual and the Divine, the symbol par excellence of the power impalpable but irresistible.

Fire is matter becoming ethereal, changing from a gross inert condition to one of penetrating power. It is beyond our present faculties to conceive of mere spirit, to think of celestial intelligences apart from some material vehicle embodiment.

The closest approach to such a conception in human language occurs when it is said God "maketh His ministers a flame of fire." This vision of horses and chariots of fire conveyed the truth that whatever inimical forces may be against the cause of God those on its side are more and stronger. It is a large assertion.

The Bible deals in such, life requires them, and we may take the broad reassurance of the text to ourselves in crises we have to meet in the life of to-day. No

doubt it is a tendency of our time—not so marked perhaps as a dozen years ago—to dismiss a narrative like this as a legend of the old world. At any rate, it is said, such things do not happen to-day. Most of us are very sceptical about anything purporting to be a manifestation from the unseen in our world of sense. We do well to be cautious. But it is going too far to assume, as is done so often, that such things never do or can take place.

The assumption is inadmissible as the weeks of warfare pass does it become clear that we are trying against the negation of all which the world has known, as Christianity, whatever questions of race or territory may incidentally be involved. The conduct of the

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

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FROZEN MUTTON, LAMB,
RABBITS AND HARES.

OUR FRESH MILK
AND OTHER DAIRY PRODUCTS

ARE

THE BEST IN THE EAST.

TELEGRAMS.

OBITUARY.

SIR HENRY COTTON.

(Reuter's Service To The "Telegraph.")

London, Received October 24.

The death is announced of Sir Henry Cotton, K. C. S. I., late of the Indian Civil Service and M.P. for East Nottingham.

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The S.S. tons 5,257, Capt. Butler, will be despatched for Singapore, Penang, Rangoon & Calcutta

The S.S. "Muttra," tons 4,644, Capt. Kilpatrick, R.N.R. will be despatched as above on the 25th October.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodations for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

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Hongkong, Oct. 19, 1915.

Agents.

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HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

HONGKONG TO CANTON. | CANTON TO HONGKONG.
MONDAY, 25th OCTOBER:

10.00 p.m. Kinshan. | 4.30 p.m. Fatshan.

TUESDAY, 26th OCTOBER.

8.00 a.m. Honam. | 8.00 a.m. Heungshan.
10.00 p.m. Fatshan. | 4.30 p.m. Kinshan.

Single Fare by Night Steamer..... \$ 6.00
Return Fare by Night (available also for Return by day Steamer)..... 10.00
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s.s. Sui Tai. Tons 1651. | s.s. Taishan. Tons 2006.

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MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 a.m. & 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. & 3 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 31st OCTOBER.

The Company's Steamship TAISHAN will depart from the COMPANY'S WING LOK STREET WHARF at 9 a.m. and return from Macao at 3 p.m.

N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30 a.m. and from Hongkong at 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

s.s. Sui An. Departure from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 9 p.m. Departure from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4.30 p.m.

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s.s. Sainam, 588 tons and s.s. Nanning, 469 tons. One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct Steamers LINTAN and SANJU. These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by Electricity. Electric fan in each Cabin.

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Manila, Thursdays
Island, Townsend and
Brisbane

CALCUTTA via
S'pore, Penang &
Rangoon

BOMBAY via Singa-
pore, Malacca and
Colombo

SHANGHAI, Moji
and Kobe

NAGASAKI, Kobe
& Yokohama

SHANGHAI, Kobe
and Yokohama

Fushimi Maru
Capt. Trizawa T. 21,000 { THURS., 4th
Nov., at noon.

Awa Maru
Capt. T. Hori T. 12,500 { TUES., 2nd
Nov., at noon.
Shidzuoka Maru
Capt. Jozawa T. 12,500 { THURS., 11th
Nov., at noon.

Hilachii Maru
Capt. Tominaga T. 13,500 { TUES., 16th
Nov., at 4 p.m.

Colombo Maru
Capt. O. Sakamoto T. 10,000 { SATURDAY,
30th Oct.

Bombay Maru
Capt. Terada T. 8,000 { THURSDAY,
12th Oct.

Rangoon Maru
Capt. Nomura T. 8,000 { TUESDAY,
2nd Nov.

Sanuki Maru
Capt. Tsuda T. 12,500 { TUESDAY,
26th Oct.

Tango Maru
Capt. K. Soyeda T. 13,500 { SATURDAY,
13th Nov., at 10 a.m.

Kamo Maru
Capt. Shimizu T. 16,000 { TUES., 2nd
Nov., at 10 a.m.

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" 2nd Single 400. " " 2nd Single 360.—
" " Return 605. " " Return 550.—

To London, Southampton, Liverpool via New York £60.13.0
" " " Montreal £60.3.0

To Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle, 1st Single £25.—
" " " 1st Return £37.10.—

To Sydney, 1st Single £40. To Melbourne 1st Single £41.—
" 1st Return £72. " 1st Return £73.16.—

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" 2nd " \$ 90. " 2nd " \$ 83.

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JAVA CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	To
Tjilmanoek	In port	... 26th Oct.	... 28th Oct.	... SHAI
Tjilnik	In port	... 28th Oct.	... 31st Oct.	... JAPAN
Tjikembang	KOBE	... 31st Oct.	... 3rd Nov.	... JAVA
Tjialjap	MACASSAR	... 6th Nov.	... 12th Nov.	... JAPAN
Tjibodas	JAPAN	... 10th Nov.	... 12th Nov.	... JAVA
Tjilwong	BATAVIA	... 27th Nov.	... 4th Dec.	... SHAI

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Tone & Speed

Dairen Maru 8,000 - 15 knots Monday, 1st November.

Persia Maru 9,000 - 17 knots Wednesday, 3rd November.

Chiyo Maru 22,000 - 21 knots Tuesday, 9th November, at noon.

Tenyo Maru 22,000 - 21 knots " 30th Nov., at noon.

Nippon Maru 11,000 - 18 knots " 14th Dec., at 10.30 a.m.

Shinjo Maru 22,000 - 21 knots Tuesday, 28th Dec., at noon.

First Class to London..... £71.10. Return (6 months) £120.

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THE HONG KONG TELEGRAPH.

EXTRA

HONGKONG, MONDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1915

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph."]

THE DARDANELLES.

"NO HONOUR EQUALS THE GOODWILL OF THE ANZAC HEROES."

October 24, 11.40 p.m.

According to Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters in the Dardanelles, General Birdwood telegraphed to General Hamilton on the 17th inst. and said: "The Anzacs greatly regret your departure and send their best wishes."

General Hamilton replied:—"I am deeply touched; to old soldiers, like myself, no honour equals the goodwill of the Anzac heroes."

THE RUSSIANS.

A STATE MONOPOLY OF TEA PROJECTED.

October 24, 9.00 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says that a state monopoly of tea is projected, which, it is estimated, will yield a hundred million roubles annually.

REFORMATION OF THE FISCAL SYSTEM FORESHADOWED.

October 24, 11.40 p.m.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd a ukase authorizes a credit, for operations abroad, amounting to five hundred and fifty millions sterling.

The Minister of Finance foresees a reformation of the whole of the fiscal system on the basis of income tax, with a tax on textiles, and state monopolies of tea, sugar and matches.

BIG SEIZURE OF ARMS.

THE STORY UNFOLDED AT THE SHANGHAI MIXED COURT.

"MEDICINE" FOR INDIA.

Our readers will remember that we published, on the 19th and 23rd inst., in connection with the seizure of arms, a telegraphic communication from our correspondent in Shanghai of which the following, culled from the *N. C. D. News*, is an enlargement:—

Some serious allegations were made in the Mixed Court on October 19 which, if they are substantiated by evidence, reveal a state of affairs which the Police are to be congratulated upon unearthing. The allegations were made in connexion with the big seizure of arms and ammunition in the case being heard before Mr. Grant Jones, British Assessor, and Magistrate Yu. Three Chinese appeared before the Court, giving the names of Tsong Tez-dan (married, a stevedore), Ng Yung-sing (married, a shopkeeper), and Ng Sz-ping (married, a shop-keeper). They were charged "for that they, on October 16, 1915, at 804 Wuchang Road, Shanghai, at 804 Wuchang Road, Shanghai, did unlawfully keep for military purposes certain arms, to wit, 129 pistols and 20,830 rounds of ammunition, contrary to the Chinese Provisional Criminal section 205."

Mr. K. E. Newman appeared for the prosecution, acting on behalf of the Police, while Mr. Holborow appeared for Tsong Tez-dan, and Mr. Musso for Ng Yung-sing.

Previous to the opening statement being made by Mr. Newman, a letter was handed to Mr. Grant Jones, from the German Assessor, Mr. Pernitzsch, which was addressed to Mr. M. O. Springfield, Registrar of the Mixed Court. It read as follows:—"Sir, With reference to our conversation by telephone, I beg to inform you that the defendant's name is Tong Tse-long, who is employed by the German merchant Nielsen, and was arrested, as far as I can ascertain, by a detective of the Harbin Road station. I thank you to have the case remanded for me either for Saturday or for a special hearing. I am, Sir, your obedient servant, Dr. Per-

nitzsch, German Assessor."

Mr. Grant Jones, after reading it, said that the rules of the Consular Body said that letters were to be received from the Consul-

house, and he was told that he was take it in this peculiar manner (in the planks).

Nature of the Planks.

The attention of the Court was at this stage called to the planks and to the tin cases containing the arms and ammunition. The former were planks about a foot wide and eight or nine feet long, leaning against the side of the Court. There was little, apparently, that was suspicious about them, with the exception of a number of grooves, into which the tins fitted. There were a number of such grooves on each plank. The tins were likewise innocent looking, being air-tight, and bearing no mark on the outside to lead anyone to think that they contained pistols and ammunition.

Continuing the story, Mr. Newman said:—"We have also a desk at the Police Station which has a false bottom to it. The Chinese was told by Nielsen to take these things to an address in India, which he was given.

Mr. Grant Jones: That is the statement of the man Tsong Tez-dan?

Mr. Newman: Yes.

Mr. Grant Jones: How do you mean he was to take them?

Mr. Newman: He was to go on board ship with them in this form. How they were discovered in this particular state was that they were being prepared for shipment, and to get the planks made they had to get the services of a carpenter. The carpenter, becoming curious, opened one of the tins. The men thought, and the prosecution do not suggest otherwise, that it was medicine, and they then found that the tins contained ammunition.

The accused say that they were angry at being hoodwinked, as it were, and they were taking part of the cases back to the Germans, but they still had a considerable quantity left.

Mr. Grant Jones: Do you mean they had returned some?

Mr. Newman: No, they say they were on their way to return them; whether they were or not I do not know. The fact remains that they were being concealed in this peculiar way, even although they were only being returned to Nielsen. There was still a larger quantity left on the premises.

With these few facts, concluded Mr. Newman, I think the Court will see that the British interests are certainly much more extensive than the German interests for this particular case.

Mr. Holborow said that his client had been a victim, and in the event of a remand he applied for bail.

Mr. Musso made a similar petition for bail, but this was strongly objected to by Mr. Newman, who said that Mr. Musso's client was the principal offender, as he was in the same firm as the man Nielsen.

Mr. Musso: His defense is that he was given those things and they were represented to him as medicine.

Mr. Grant Jones: You say he is an innocent agent of some other felonious person?

Mr. Musso: Yes. Counsel added that his client had given all the information he could to the Police.

Mr. Newman: I am not prepared to give my reason at the present moment, except that he did not give all the information that he could have given.

Mr. Grant Jones: Do you submit to the jurisdiction of the Court, Mr. Musso?

Mr. Musso: He had no instructions to do otherwise.

Mr. Newman said he did not want the case adjourned for a special hearing, as it would last only a short while.

The case was accordingly remanded until Wednesday morning. An order was also made that the arms remain in the custody of the police until a further order of the Court.

DR. DUMBA.

Dismissal of the U. S. Austrian Ambassador.

More than a rebuke to an indiscreet diplomatist is discerned by our press in President Wilson's request for the recall of Dr. Constantin Dumba, Austro-Hungarian Ambassador at Washington, because of his conspiracy to incite strikes in American munition-plants. Through the general chorus of editorial praise for the President's action runs also the suggestion that the incident has a wider significance than appears on the surface. Thus the *Chicago Herald* noting that Dr. Dumba destroyed his welcome at Washington by "plotting to destroy our industrial peace" and by "seeking to transfer the European War to our neutral land," remarks that his case should convey a lesson "to all and divers gentlemen in Washington who are here on sufferance." The incident, says the *Baltimore American*, "should prove a salutary warning to other foreign representatives who have been just as active, but who have not been shrewd enough to prevent a full exposure of their acts."

Let other diplomats who have been "eagerly to meddle in our internal affairs" take heed, admonishes the *Pittsburgh Gazette-Times*, and the same warning is sounded in varying accents by the *S. Louis Globe Democrat*, *Philadelphia Record*, and many other papers. Reminding us that the Lusitania, Arabic, and Persian cases are still pending between this country and Germany, the *New York Tribune* remarks:

"Words of argument, of remonstrance, have hitherto failed to obtain from that country's representatives anything but a vague and indefinite assurance that hereafter the rights of our citizens shall be respected. It is not too much to hope that the dismissal of Dumba may carry to Germany the pointed assurance, as only deeds can, that the United States is determined to make its rights respected."

The penitentiary sentence of Stahl, the self-confessed perjurer who swore he saw guns on the Lusitania, and the demand for the recall of Dr. Dumba, says the *New York Times*, serve notice "to Americans, Germans, and German-Americans" that "the cure for this plague of conspiracies is in our hands and that we are going to apply it." And in the Washington correspondence of the same paper we read:

"The dismissal of Dr. Dumba, for that is what it amounts to, has created a sensation in Washington. But diplomats and other interested observers are wondering whether or not a greater sensation is in store as an outgrowth of the Dumba case. Speculation in this connection is based on the statement in Secretary Lansing's instructions to Ambassador Penfield that Dr. Dumba was guilty of a flagrant violation of diplomatic propriety in employing an American citizen protected by an American passport as a secret bearer of official dispatches through the lines of the enemy of Austria-Hungary, Archibald, the secret-dispatch bearer, also carried a copy of a

newspaper, which reported what was paid to report.

These hirelings, in their zeal to earn their tainted money, have done their best to convince Berlin and Vienna that this country was a legitimate battle-ground of conflicting belligerent interests, and that a powerful public opinion could be arrayed in support of

anything that the German and Austrian Governments might undertake to do in bending the United States to their military needs."

"That has been the most serious factor in the diplomatic negotiations between the United States and Germany in respect to submarine warfare,"—New York

intimating to the Vienna Government that to grant leave of absence to the offender, reserving his recall for a later date, would be a welcome way of disposing of the incident—a procedure usually followed in such cases—the President selected the rougher road of a curt dismissal. This mode of getting rid of Dr. Dumba is calculated to increase the tension between this country and the Teutonic allies.

The activities which made Dr. Dumba "no longer acceptable" to our Government came to light when the British authorities seized certain papers carried by James F. J. Archibald, an American war-correspondent, who sailed from New York on August 21 on the Holland-America liner bound for Rotterdam. The Rotterdam was ordered into Falmouth, where a search of Archibald's stateroom brought to light a number of confidential communications from the Austrian and German Ambassadors at Washington to their home Governments. One of these, written in Dr. Dumba's own handwriting and addressed to Baron Burian, Minister for Foreign Affairs for Austria-Hungary outlined and "most warmly recommended to your Excellency's favourable consideration" a plan for "the preparation of disturbances in the Bethlehem (Schwab's) steel and munitions factories as well as in the Middle West." In this letter Dr. Dumba went on to say:

"I am under the impression that we could, if not entirely prevent the production of war-material in Bethlehem and in the Middle West, at any rate strongly disorganize it and hold it up for months, which, according to the statement of the German military attaché, is of great importance, and which amply outweighs the relatively small sacrifice of money. "But even if the disturbances do not succeed, there is a probability at hand that we shall compel, under pressure of the crisis, favourable working conditions for our poor, oppressed fellow-countrymen. In Bethlehem these white slaves at present work twelve hours a day seven days in the week! Alas, weak persons succumb, become consumptive. As far as German workmen are found among the skilled elements, provision will be made forthwith for their exit. There has, besides this, been created a German private [underlined] registry-office for providing employment, and which already works voluntarily and well for such persons. We, too, shall join, and the widest support is contemplated for us."

Soon after Washington received the text of this document Mr. Lansing addressed to Baron Burian another note, from which we quote the following paragraph:

"By reason of the admitted purpose and intent of Mr. Dumba to conspire to cripple legitimate industries of the people of the United States and to interrupt their legitimate trade, and by reason of the flagrant violation of diplomatic propriety in employing an American citizen protected by an American passport as a secret bearer of official dispatches through the lines of the enemy of Austria-Hungary, the President directs me to inform your Excellency that Mr. Dumba is no longer acceptable to the Government of the United States as the Ambassador of his Imperial Majesty at Washington."

This note concluded with expressions of "deep regret" that it had become necessary to ask for Dr. Dumba's recall, and with assurances of a sincere desire "to continue the cordial and friendly relations which exist between the United States and Austria-Hungary."

"A sense of profound relief and

approval welcomes President Wilson's request for the recall of Dr. Dumba," remarks the *New York Evening Mail*, and the *Evening Sun*,

TELEGRAMS.

ARGENTINE WHEAT.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.") London, Received October 24. Reuter's correspondent at Buenos Aires reports that the area sown for the next crop of wheat in the Argentine is officially estimated at 161 million acres.

[The following telegrams appeared in our special edition of yesterday:]

WIRELESS TELEPHONY.

(London, Received October 24.) Reuter's correspondent at Washington says that wireless telephone communication has been effected with the Eiffel Tower, via Arlington, Virginia.

OBITUARY.

DR. W. G. GRACE.

Received, October 24. The death of the veteran cricketer, Dr. W. G. Grace, is announced.

[W. G.] was born in 1848 and studied at St. Bartholomew's and Westminster. He was in practice at Bristol from 1879 to 1899, and his cricket career lasted from 1870 to 1900.]

SIR ANDREW NOBLE.

Received, October 23. The death is announced of Sir Andrew Noble, K.C.B., chairman of Sir W. G. Armstrong, Whitworth and Co., Ltd.

thinks that even the more drastic course of giving the Ambassador his passport would have been justified by the facts. The President's note of dismissal "will be read with no less attention and interest in Berlin than in Vienna," says the *New York World*, which adds optimistically:

"In the end the President's disposition of the Dumba incident will make for a better understanding between the United States and Germany and Austria. It will clear the air. Both Berlin and Vienna have had to learn that the United States is a nation. Either they have regarded it as a conglomeration of various races and conflicting sentiments who were to be dealt with as pro-German or pro-British, as the case might be. The pro-German element has been stimulated to put forth all its influence and all its effort in behalf of the Teutonic alliance. No obligations of any sort to the United States have been recognized. The element that was not pro-German has been treated as a hostile people. That there might be Americans in this country with rights that bigamists were bound to respect has apparently never entered into the calculations of Berlin and Vienna."

"Unquestionably the German and Austrian Governments have been much deceived by the violence, the shamelessness, and the flagrant loyalty of many so-called American citizens of German birth or descent. They have been deceived by the beneficiaries of their own subsidized propaganda, which reported what was paid to report. These hirelings, in their zeal to earn their tainted money, have done their best to convince Berlin and Vienna that this country was a legitimate battle-ground of conflicting belligerent interests, and that a powerful public opinion could be arrayed in support of

anything that the German and Austrian Governments might undertake to do in bending the United States to their military needs."

"That has been the most serious factor in the diplomatic negotiations between the United States and Germany in respect to submarine warfare,"—New York

Evening Mail, and the Evening Sun,

TRADE OF HONGKONG.

Chamber of Commerce Report.

The following statistics have been taken from the fortnightly price current and market report of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce:

Stocks on October 21st were 437 Patna, 238 Benares, 417 Malwa and 159 Persian and Turkish. The exports during the interval have been 23 Patna, 6 Benares, 17 Malwa and 5 Persian and Turkish. In uncertified Bengal opium the balance of stocks on October 21st was 191 and 89 Benares. No opium was boiled by Government monopoly.

Exports.

The Feather market is quiet, and there is very little doing in Ginger. No business has been done in Galangal. Cassia Oil is steady with small business. Star Aniseed Oil is reported to be slightly firmer, with some small sales. Nothing is doing in Star Aniseed, and the Ground Nut market is quiet. The Yunnan Tin trade is quiet inscrutable. Sales of 30 piculs of Quicksilver are reported, there are no stocks, buyers are speculating and prices are advancing. Nothing is doing in Saigon Cassia. As to Bristles, the report states there is a strong demand for the Black brand, but very little offering. Other qualities are quiet.

CIGARETTE AND TOBACCO FUND.

For the Allied Forces at the Front.

The following is the subscription list to date.

Total acknowledged to

October 16, 1915 ... \$7689.69

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"R. E. H." ... 2.00

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Per South China Morning Post, Mr. Witchell

Mr. W. E. Clarke ... 10.00

Miss Angel Ormiston ... 3.00

"Halley's Comet" ... 5.00

"Common Salt" ... 5.00

TYphoon Signals.

STORM-WARNINGS ISSUED FROM THE HONGKONG OBSERVATORY.

The following Typhoon signals are hoisted on the Masthead on Signal Hill, Kowloon, the Harbour Office, the Kowloon Godowns, H.M.S. Tamar, Green Island, Standard Oil Premises, Lai-chi-kok and F.O. Quarters, Lyne moon.

A CONE point upward indicates a Typhoon to the North of the Colony.

A CONE point upwards and DRUM below indicates a Typhoon to the North-East of the Colony.

A DRUM indicates a Typhoon to the East of the Colony.

A CONE point downwards and DRUM below indicates a Typhoon to the South-East of the Colony.

A CONE point downwards indicates a Typhoon to the South of the Colony.

A CONE point downwards and BALL below indicates a Typhoon to the South-West of the Colony.

A BALL indicates a Typhoon to the West of the Colony.

A CONE point upwards and BALL below indicates a Typhoon to the North-West of the Colony.

RED SIGNALS indicate that the centre is believed to be more than 200 miles away from the Colony.

BLACK SIGNALS indicate that the centre is believed to be less than 300 miles away from the Colony.

The above signals will, as heretofore, be hoisted only when typhoons exist in such positions or are moving in such directions that information regarding them is considered to be of importance to the Colony or to shipping leaving the harbour.

URGENT SIGNALS. In addition to the above, when it is expected that the wind may increase to full typhoon force at any moment, the following Urgent Signals will be made at the Water Police Station, and repeated at the Harbour Office:—THREE EXPLOSIVE BOMBS AT INTERVALS OF TEN SECONDS.

A Black Cross will be hoisted at the same time, superior to the other shapes.

NIGHT SIGNALS. The following Night Signals will be hoisted from the Flagstaff on the roof of the Water Police Station at Kowloon, the Harbour Office Flagstaff, and H.M.S. Tamar.

I. Three Lights Vertical, Green, Green, Green, indicates that a typhoon is believed to be situated more than 300 miles from the Colony.

II. Three Lights Vertical, Green, Red, Green, indicates that a typhoon is believed to be situated less than 300 miles from the Colony.

III. Three Lights Vertical, Red, Green, Red, indicates that the wind may be expected to increase to full typhoon force at any moment.

No. III Signal will be accompanied by the Explosive Bombs, as above, in the event or the information conveyed by this signal being first published by night.

The Night Signals will be substituted for the Day Signals at sunset, and will, when necessary, be altered during the night.

SUPPLEMENTARY WARNINGS.

For the benefit of Native Craft and passing Ocean Vessels, a Cone will be exhibited at each of the following stations during the time that any of the above Day Signals are hoisted in the Harbour.

Gap Rock, Aberdeen.
Waglan, Sau Ki Wan
Stanley, Sai Kung.
Cape Collinson, Sha Tau Kok
Tai Po.

This will indicate that there is a depression somewhere in the China Sea, and that a Storm Warning is hoisted in the Harbour.

Further details can always be given to Ocean Vessels on demand by signals from the lighthouses.

C. W. JEFFRIES,
Director.

NOTICE

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Bain II Murray Lauritsen C	Fogra Mrs F Rolfe P H
Baring J H Lew C C	Filkins Miss D Sachse Mrs G
Beillies Mrs E E Long old S	Forbes A Singer Mrs & Mrs E T
Ball C D Lloyd G L	Hoggeworth Smyth R Smyth Mr & Mrs F
Bouman G C Lyall L A	Boxer Mr & Mrs F C Mason Tyrell Mr & Mrs F
Borgerman W E Manning Mr & Mrs Kort Mrs A F H	Logan W Watkins H C
Brodsky B J L	Lubra J H V G
Browne J P Mavor G	Grand Hotel.
Bunn Mr & Mrs R D Manning Mr & Mrs W	Abbott Mrs E M Grant J
Carey Mrs M E Mrs W	McManus Dr & Mrs O Haig
Cheetham H Mayes S E	Arnett C R Humble F G
Champlin C McMurtry D W	Booth C H James B
Cecile Madame McNaughton D	Britt Mrs E M Johnson Mr & Mrs
Craig Mr & Mrs E X Moore W	Cruden C Clerk J do
D'Almada Castro Mr & Mrs F	Dunrich A Mauteiro J
D'Almada Castro Mr & Mrs F	Dyke P Van Philip P
Duffy Miss E B Master	Giran C J d Smith J
Dunnigan Lt-Com & Raymond Mr & Mrs E M	Carlton Hotel.
Dudson Mr Nisbett Mrs	Belda F M Keller D
Dade Dr W H Nisbett A	Castello V Kelman A D
Douglas F S Ormiston J	Cropley L Meek Thomas
Douglas Mrs R K Ormiston Jas	Cropley N C Pennell W V
Ehrcke E Pitcher A J	Cropley C C Saavedra M
Edward J E Reay, Miss F	Emery F W Simpson P A
Fitzwilliams Dr G H Ray, E H	Fulcher W C Stephens M & Mrs H
Fisher Mrs S Roed Mrs C	Herbert F Thom W M
Gaspigne Lt-Com & Raymond Mr & Mrs V H	Jones G L D Wang Mr & Mrs
Gibb J Salle Mr & Mrs	Knauft Miss
Goulden V Shaw Mr & Mrs J R	Peak Hotel.
Hockridge D K Shoolars Mr & Mrs	Armstrong W Johns Mrs T J R
Harter J H Sheppis Mr & Mrs	Barnett Mr & Mrs Kadourio E
Hunter R Simonsen T W	Bell Mr & Mrs W H Kirk Mr & Mrs W L
Hunt J St C Sleigh Arthur	Bowdler Mr & Mrs Lamont
Hodge W J Hettew EA	Carmichael Mr & Macleod Mrs
Hill Capt T P Serby V	Mrs H F T S Lee W D
Hannibal Mr & Mrs Suthery C P	Carterwright H A Marrill Mrs
W A Taylor H J	Carry F W Macdonald Maj & Mrs
Hedgegate L G Thorne J H	Castill Mr & Mrs D Miller V
Hopcroft Capt Wood G G	Cooey Lt & Mrs D Morgan Major
Howell Mr & Mrs R Wilkie J	Conrad Mr & Mrs D K
Hunter Mr & Mrs R Waiter EB	Cousland A Perkins T L
Jones Capt R Watson E A	Darling Col R E Pratt Mrs
Japan R B Wilton E C	Dobie Mr & Mrs Ralphs Mr & Mrs
Joseph E M Weyton W F	Faichine Col Skinner Miss
Johnson E F Woods Dr & Mrs L	Fuller Domman Scott C

LIST OF PASSENGERS.

PASSENGERS OUTWARD.

NOTICES

HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

An Extraordinary General

Meeting of the members of the

Hongkong Club will be held

in the Club House on Friday,

the 29th October, 1915, at 7.15 p.m.

Business.—As set forth in the

notice posted in the Hall of the

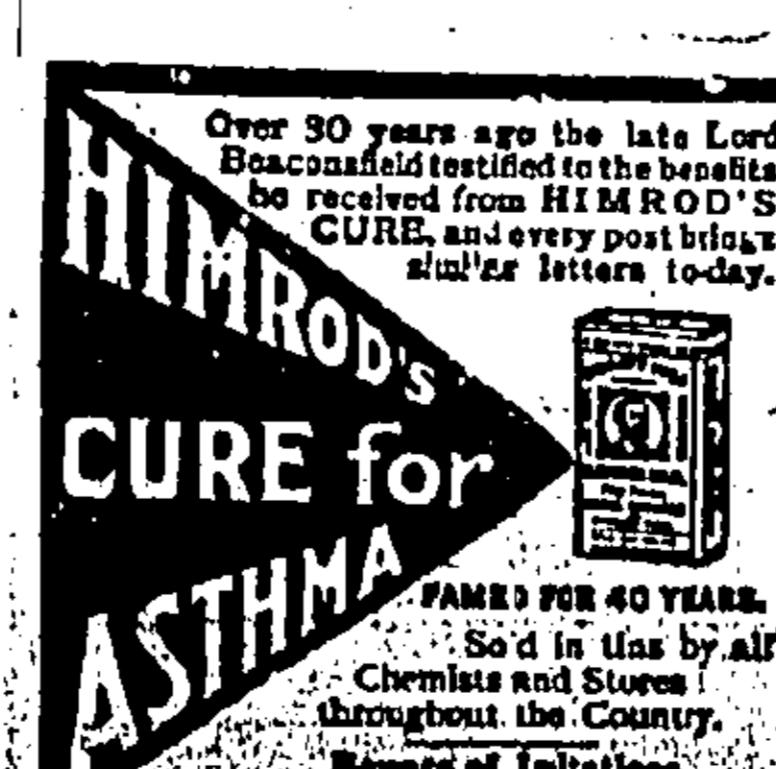
Club.

By order,

E. DES VŒUX,

Secretary.

Hongkong, 15th October, 1915.



HIGH GRADE WATERPROOF

IN

LIGHT WEIGHTS.

Specially Made For Wear In
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THE "DERBY"

Khaki Rubber Proofed
Waterproof, Storm Collar
and Cuffs
Raglan Sleeves

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Silk Lined
Storm Collar & Cuffs

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HIGH GRADE SILK COAT RUBBER PROOFED, IN
FAWN OR GREY
COLLAR AND CUFFS AS ABOVE

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LAIDLAW & CO., LTD.

20, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONGKONG.

PUBLIC COMPANIES

ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT
CLUB.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

The Fifth Annual General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Under-signed, No. 4, Queen's Buildings, Victoria, Hongkong, on Wednesday the 27th day of October, 1915 at noon.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 20th to 27th day of October, 1915, both days inclusive.

BRADLEY & Co., Ltd.
General Managers.
Hongkong, 14th October, 1915.

OPENING CRUISE:—Saturday
November 6th.

PROGRAMME.

- (1) 1.45 p.m. Sailing Race—All Classes R.H.K.Y.C. Racing Boats.
- (2) 2.00 p.m. Cruiser Race.
- (3) 3.30 p.m. Rowing—Race for Ladies' Pair Oars.
- (4) 4.00 p.m. Ladies' Sailing Race—All Classes R.H.K.Y.C. Racing Boats.

The Starting Line for Events 1 and 2 will be off the Hongkong Club, and for Events 3 and 4, off the Club House, (R.H.K.Y.C.) North Point. The Finishing Line for All Events is at the Club House (R.H.K.Y.C.).

CLUB CHAMPIONSHIPS.

November 13th:—First Race Handicap and One Design Classes.

November 27th:—Second Race Handicap and One Design Classes.

December 4th:—Third Race Handicap and One Design Classes.

December 18th:—Fourth Race Handicap and One Design Classes.

November 21st:—First Race Cruisers.

December 12th:—Second Race Cruisers.

By Order,
T. F. HOUGH,
Clerk of the Course.
Hongkong, 16th October, 1915.

D. K. BLAIR,
Hon. Sec. Sailing Committee.
Hongkong, 14th October, 1915.

NOTICES

MELACHRINO & CO.'S
EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

Radames	\$2.20 per 100
No. 9	2.80 "
" 6	3.00 "
" 4	4.00 "

SOLE AGENTS:

HONGKONG CIGAR STORE.
OBtainable also at
KELLY & WALSH, LIMITED.
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

THE WEEKLY TELEGRAPH.

CONTAINS ALL THE NEWS

The most complete Mail Supplement in the Colony.

Contains all the news of the week in a most attractive form and is the paper for mailing to friends at home.

Price per single copy—25 cents.

Annual Subscription—\$13 (including postage \$17).

PHOTOGRAPH

The photograph on the current issue is a picture of Yachting in Hongkong Harbour.

CONTENTS.

Day by Day	1—2	The Cigarette and Tobacco Fund
Steamers	3	Canton News
Passenger Lists	4	Kwangtung Flood Relief
Hotel Lists	5	Fund
Correspondence	6	Commercial
Fixtures for 1915	7—8	The Courts
OPENING CRUISE:—Saturday November 6th.	9—20	Leading Articles
PROGRAMME.	21—27	Notes and Comments
	28—31	Special Articles
	32—37	Sport
	38—3	

COMMERCIAL.

Shanghai Yarn.

The local yarn market during the week has been practically dead. Transactions have been done in 10's of Two Tiger at Tls. 104, and Watermoon at Tls. 108, and 20's at Tls. 110 and Tls. 111, but it is reported that these are only resales and not first hand transactions.

Sugar for Great Britain.

It is generally admitted that the time is not yet ripe for the discussion in Parliament of such a question as the future of the British cane sugar industry, important as it is, but nevertheless those intimately concerned in the welfare of the sugar-growing Colonies cannot fail to look forward to the possibilities of a bright future should preferential treatment for British sugar be secured after the War. Sugar factories cannot be erected in a few days, and although in the present state of the money market it is improbable that capital will be forthcoming as yet for the development of fresh sugar-growing areas, a good deal can be done to pave the way for the inauguration of new schemes. A despatch has been issued by the West India Committee asking the Governments of sugar-growing colonies what openings there are for the extension of the industry, and the replies should prove particularly useful. It has already been shown that in British Guiana alone more than enough sugar could be produced to meet the annual consumption in the United Kingdom, given favourable conditions as to immigration and Market prices. Nor does the sugar question concern the West Indies only. It has been officially reported that, given a preference in the home market, the area under sugar could be very materially increased in Mauritius and Fiji, while the possibilities of Nigeria as a source of sugar supply are well worthy of careful investigation.

British Trade with China.

It appears from figures published by the Board of Trade that British exports to China during the first six months of the current year, valued at £4,059,000, were less than half those of the corresponding period of 1914. British imports, on the other hand, show a corresponding increase, as is the case with other countries with which we are carrying on war trade. Britain imported from China in the first half of last year only £1,977,000 worth of goods, and in 1913 £2,140,000 worth, while in the January-June war period we purchased goods to the extent of £3,224,000. These figures, of course, do not include Hongkong trade. Our exports to that port, says the *L* and *C*, Expresses, in the same period were £1,040,000, against £2,243,000 last year, and our imports rose to £463,000 from £370,000. Our Far Eastern Ally, Japan, sent no goods to the value of £4,537,000 in the first half of this year, compared with £2,047,000 in 1914, while our exports to that country in the same period were £2,226,000, against £5,146,000 last year. Our imports from the Straits Settlements during the six months reached the high figure of £9,621,000, an increase of two and a half millions over last year. Exports to the colony, valued at £1,739,000, fell off by £872,000. Imports from the Federated Malay States amounted to £1,880,000 in the half year, as against £1,338,000 last year, and exports were £341,000, against £716,000. It may be noted that our purchases from Java, consisting largely of sugar, rose from £1,176,000 in the first two quarters of 1914 to £5,733,000 this year. Sugar accounts for something over two millions of this advance. From this United Kingdom Java took in this period £2,448,000 worth of goods, against £3,226,000 worth in the previous year. Our imports from Siam rose to £919,000 in the period under review, from £352,000 in the corresponding six months of 1914, while exports to that country, valued at £450,000, fell off by £131,000. It will be gathered from these figures that a large portion of the 353% increase in our imports for the first half of 1915 is contributed by our Far Eastern trade.

SHARE REPORT.
COMPARATIVE SHARE QUOTATIONS.

STOCK.	To-day's Closing Prices	Number of Shares	Par Value	Paid Up	1914.		1914.		1915.		1915.		Last Dividend and Date
					Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Since 14th May.	Since 14th May.	and Int.	to now	
Banks.													
H'kong & Sh'hai Banking Corp.	£830 bn. b. £73/10/-	120,000	£125.	all	855	July.	700	Oct.	845 x div.	790 c. div.	£2/3/- at 1/9 5/16 equal to \$24.21 for 3/2 year 30/6/15		
Marine Insurances.													
Canton Insurance Office, Ld. 425	n.	10,000	£250	50	350	Dec.	305	Oct.	425	360	{ Final of £4 a/c 1913. Interim of £18 a/c 1914.		
North China Ins. Co., Ld.175	b.	10,000	£15	£5	145	May	133	Jan.	175	160	{ Interim of 12½ p.c. for 1914		
Union Ins. Society of C'ton, Ld. \$955	n.	12,000	£250	100	847½	April	700	Oct.	892	855	{ Final of £20 and bonus of £5 making £55 for 1913 and Interim of £30 for 1914		
Yangtze Ins. Assoc. Ld.\$250	b.	12,000	£100	60	210	April	192½ Jan.	250	225		{ Final of £15 mak. £18 for 1913 & Int. of £3 for 1914		
Fire Insurances.													
China Fire Ins. Co., Ld.\$162	n.	20,000	£100	20	160	July	140	Oct.	162	130	£9 for 1913		
H'kong Fire Ins. Co., Ld.\$420	n.	8,000	£250	60	385	Feb.	358	April	420	385	£27 for 1913		
Shipping.													
Douglas Steamship Co., Ld. 489	s.	20,000	£50	all	36	Mar.	27½	Nov.	91	45	£4½ for year ending 30.6.15		
Hongkong, C. & M.S.S. Co., Ld. 19½	b.	80,000	£15	all	29½	Jan.	22	Dec.	23	19	{ Final of 40 cts. making 90 cts. for year ending 31.12.14		
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ld.159	n.	60,000	£5	all	79	Jan.	50	Sept.	159	96	{ 6 p.c. on p.s. & 3 p.c. on d. & for year 1914 shares quoted ex 9 p.c. div. H'kong from 29.9.13. an interim div. of 6 p.c. on the combined shares paid in London 23.9.13		
Shell T'port & Trading Co., Ld. 87½	s.	3,797,610	£1	all	106/-	Feb.	70/-	Sept.	90/- x div.	82/- x div.	{ Final of 5/- (Coupon No 24) making 7/- for 1914		
Star Ferry Company, Ld.\$39	n.	40,000	£10	all	49	Mar.	40	Nov.	39	32	£1.50 per share and bonus of 40 cents per share for year ending 30/4/16		
Refineries.													
China S. Refining Co., Ld.\$130	s.	20,000	£100	all	96½	Feb.	70	Nov.	134	111	£3 for 1912		
Luzon S. Refining Co., Ld.\$37½	n.	7,000	£100	all	31	Jan.	17	Dec.	46	27½	£3 for 1897		
Mining.													
Kailan Mining Admin'nt...30/-	s.	1,000,000	£1	all	41/-	Feb.	33/6	Dec.	33/6	30/-	{ Interim of 1/- account year ending 30.6.15 (Coupon No. 5.)		
Raub Australian Gold Min. \$34	s.	200,000	£1	all	310	Jan.	190	Nov.	4	3½	1/2 for 1909		
Raub Australian Gold Min. \$32	s.	200,000	£1	all	39/-	Feb.	19/6	Nov.	32/6	28/-	1/- interim a/c 1915 paid 12.7.15		
Tronoh Miners Ltd.28/-	b.	160,000	£1	all	56/6		21/3		41	37/6	1/- interim 1916		
Ural Caspians.....39/- n. cum div.	b.	796,666	£1	all									
Docks, Wharves and Godowns &c.													
H'kong & K.W. & G. Co., Ld.\$81½	b.	60,000	£50	all	89	Jan.	73	Nov.	81½	68	£3.50 for year 1914		
H'kong & W'p'ns D. Co., Ld.\$88½	n.	50,000	£50	all	77	Jan.	53	Oct.	88½	57	£3 dividend for year 1914		
H'kong Dock & Eng. Co., Ld.60½	b.	55,700	t. 100	all	60	July	50	Dec.	63½	49 ex div.	Tls. 3 for year ending 30.4.15		
H'kong & H'kow W. Co., Ld.90	b.	36,000	t. 100	all	109	Jan.	82½	Dec.	93½	80	Tls. 5 for 1914		
Lands, Hotels and Buildings.													
Anglo French Lands.....t.94	s.	13,000	t. 100	t. 100	—	—	—	94	94	112	Tls. 6½ for year ending 29.2.14		
H'kong Hotel Co., Ld.\$112	s.	20,000	£50	50	128	July	120	Dec.	116	112	{ \$2.50 for half year ending 30/6/15		
H'kong Land Investment Co. \$109	n.	50,000	£100	all	117½	July	98	Nov.	111	108	£3½ for year ending 30/6/15		
H'kong Estate & F. Co., Ld.\$7	s.	12,000	£10	all	9½	Jan.	7	Nov.	7½	6.10	45 cents for year 1914		
K'loon Land & Building Co., Ld. \$40	b.	6,000	£50	50	45½	Jan.	44	Feb.	40	40	£3 for 1914		
Shanghai Landst.105	b.	7½	100	1.50	all	98	Dec.	89	106	101	{ Dividend of 6 p.c. for ½ year ending 30.6.15		
West Point Building Co., Ld.\$72½	b.	12,000	£50	all	73	June	66	Feb.	70	70	£2 for half year ending 30.6.15		
H'kong Central Estates\$100	n.	10,000	£100	all	—	—	100	100	100	100	£4.09 for 7 months ending 31.12.14		
Cotton Mills.													
Ewo Cotton S. & W. Co., Ld.\$172½	b.	20,000	t. 50	all	138	July	125	May	180	152½	Tls. 12 for year ending 31.10.14		
Hongkong Cotton Co.\$9.40	s.	125,000	£10	all	83½	Mar.	7	June	9.30	7	50 cents 31/7/08		
Kung Yik\$15	b.	75,000	t. 10	all	144	Jan.	11	Mar.	17	139½	Tls. 1.20 for year ending 30/11/14		
Iao Kung Mow\$4	s.	8,000	t. 100	all	110	Feb.	70	May.	89	b.	Tls. 12 for 1913		
Shanghai Cottons in H'kai\$1.91	s.	40,000	t. 50	all	135	Feb.	70	Nov.	105	90	{ Dividend of Tls. 7½ for year ending 30/6/15		
Miscellaneous.													
China Borneo Company, Ld. \$10½	b.	10,000	£5	all	12	May	10	Dec.	10	10	85 cents for 1914		
China Light & Power Co., Ld.\$4.85	b.	50,000	£5	all	4.90	July	4	April	4½	4½	6% for year ending 28.2.06		
Do. (Spec. shares)	b.												

WAR TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from page 8)

"NO LONGER ANY COMMAND."

October 20, 4.25 p.m.
In the House of Commons, Mr. H. J. Tennant, Parliamentary Under-Secretary for War, announced that the officer, who was in command of the troops landed at Suvla Bay, "has no longer any command."

PLUCKY R.A.M.C. OFFICER.

October 22, 3.00 p.m.
The Royal Humane Society has awarded its medal to Major W. C. Croly of the Royal Army Medical Corps, for attempting to save the life of a man of the Norfolk Regiment, who jumped overboard in a fit of insanity from a launch, at Barras, on June 13.

THE SHANGHAI ARMS AFFAIR.

October 22, 3.00 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Shanghai states that the police there have seized 130 revolvers and 20,000 rounds of cartridges, which were discovered packed in tins and hidden in furniture, and which a German had engaged Chinese to take to India.
[The above matter was dealt with at greater length by our own correspondent at Shanghai, in our issues of October 19 and 23.]

THE BALKAN SITUATION.

BIG BATTLE PROCEEDING.

October 22, 3.00 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Athens states that, according to reliable information from Salonica, a big battle between the Serbians and Bulgarians is proceeding at Kavala, where Turkish cavalry has been observed. It is reported that the Bulgarians are fortifying the defiles of the Rhodope mountains, and that large numbers of refugees are arriving at Monastir from the northern districts.

GERMANS ADMIT SLOW PROGRESS.

October 22, 8.15 p.m.
Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent quotes a Berlin communiqué, which says that the Austro-Germans "still make slow progress in Serbia; they are approaching the hills, where the greatest difficulties begin." The Bulgarians claim the occupation of Kumanovo, twenty miles to the north-east of Uzice. A communiqué from Nish states that the Serbians are engaged in heavy battles and have repulsed an attack in the region of Pirot.

BRITISH BOMBARD BULGARIAN COAST.

October 22, 9.05 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam writes that, according to a Sofia telegram, the British have bombarded Dedeagatch.

GREECE "DOES NOT SEE HER WAY."

October 22, 10.25 p.m.
Reuter learns that the Greek reply to the Entente's Note, offering Cyprus and indicating other concessions if Greece fulfils her obligations under the Sarb-Greek Treaty, was received to-night, but that Greece does not see her way at present to accepting the proposals of the Allies.

BRITISH BOMBARDMENT SPREADS.

October 23, 11.20 p.m.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Athens it is officially stated that the whole Bulgarian coast, from Dedeagatch to Porto Lagos, has been bombarded.

THE RUSSIANS.

ANOTHER GAIN NEAR TARNOPOL.

October 23, 6.15 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says that the Russians have effected a powerful coup de main in Galicia, in the region of Novo Alexinetz, twenty miles to the north of Tarnopol. A communiqué says:—We carried part of the enemy positions yesterday, and further positions northwards have been taken to-day. During the day we captured 148 officers and 7,500 men, as well as two bowlers and numbers of machine-guns.

THE ALLIES IN THE WEST.

GERMAN BOMBARDMENTS FRUSTRATED.

October 23, 1.30 a.m.
A Paris communiqué says:—The Germans bombarded the environs of Lombaeritz and prepared to attack, but our fire dispersed the assembling enemy force. Our batteries in Champagne and Argonne mastered the enemy cannonade in the environs of Taborre and at other points.

ITALIAN COMMUNIQUE.

THE GREAT OFFENSIVE SUCCESSFUL.

October 23, 1.35 a.m.
A Rome communiqué reports that the great Italian offensive, which opened successfully in the Tyrol and in Trentino and which extended along the whole front to the sea, resulted in the capture of numerous positions, together with much material. Strong enemy lines on the Carso plateau were pierced at several points, and the defenders annihilated or scattered. The prisoners taken number 1,209.

FROM FRENCH SOURCES.

(Paris Telegram.)

October 22.

French Stock now stands at 68.50.
To-day we repulsed attacks in the Givenchy and Soaches regions. Violent cannonading prevailed in Champagne, where we exploded mines. An enemy outpost was blown up in Argonne. Our aircraft bombed an aviation park between Argonne and Meuse.
Geneva:—From the Tribune it is learned that the Austro-German losses on the Serbian front amount to 58,000 men.

POST OFFICE.

Xmas & New Year Parcel Mail

The Public are informed that the Christmas and New Year Parcel Mail to the United Kingdom will be closed in this Office at 5 p.m. on the 19th November. This mail is due in London on the 25th Dec.

The above date of departure is liable to alteration.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

Ships in communication with Cape D'Aguilar Radio Telegraph Station:-
Nellore

MAILS CLOSE TO-DAY.

Shanghai & N. China—Per YUSANG,
25th Oct. 5 p.m.
Hoibow and Haiphong—Per TAKSANG,
25th Oct. 5 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Newchwang & Dairen—Per CHEIAN
M., 26th Oct. 9 a.m.
Japan via Moji—Per HOKUTO M., 26th
Oct. 9 a.m.

Hoibow and Haiphong—Per DAIGI
MARU, 26th Oct. 9 a.m.

Haiphong—Per YODO M., 26th Oct. 5
p.m.

Bangkok—Per ANNA, 26th Oct. 11 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow—Per HAI-
MUN, 26th Oct. noon.

Philippine Is.—Per TEAN, 26th Oct. 3 p.m.

Newchwang—Per CHENGTU, 26th Oct.
3 p.m.

Wei-hai-wei, Chefoo, & Tientsin—Per
KUEICHOW, 26th Oct. 3 p.m.

Shanghai & N. China—Per YINGCHOW
26th Oct. 3 p.m.

(Europe via Siberia) Shanghai Br. P.O.
Saturday, 30th Oct.)

Ningpo, Shanghai & North China—Per
CHOIYANG, 26th Oct. 5 p.m.

Hoibow, Pakhoi & Haiphong—Per KAI-
FONG, 26th Oct. 5 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, 27th Oct.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow via Takao &
Anping—Per SOSHU M., 27th
Oct. 7 a.m.

THURSDAY, 28th Oct.

Swatow and Dali—Per V. SPILBERGEN
28th Oct. 11 a.m.
Shanghai & N. China—Per CHENAN,
28th Oct. 3 p.m.

(Europe via Siberia, Shanghai Br. P.O.
Tuesday, 2nd Nov.)

FRIDAY, 29th Oct.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow—Per HAI-
CHING, 29th Oct. noon.

SATURDAY, 30th Oct.

Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, Sourabaya
Macassar, Balikpapan (Per
Moroso via Batavia)—Per
BANRI M., 30th Oct. 11 a.m.

TUESDAY, 2nd Nov.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow—Per HAL-
TAN, 2nd Nov. 1 p.m.
Philippines Is.—Per TAMING, 2nd Nov.
3 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, 3rd Nov.

Austrailia—Timor, Australia, Tasmania,
New Zealand via Port Darwin
Malaya—Per EASTERN, 3rd Nov. 10
a.m.

FRIDAY, 5th Nov.

English Mail—Straits, Burmah, Ceylon, Ade-
laide, Western Australia, India,
Aden, Egypt, Europe, Africa,
The mail will be closed on Friday, 4th November, at 5
p.m.—Per NOVARA, Regis-
tration 5th Nov. 10.15 a.m. Letters 5th Nov. 11 a.m.

Austrailia—Philippines Islands, Australia,
Tasmania, New Zealand via
Port Darwin & New Guinea via
Malaya—Per CHANG, 5th Nov. 11 a.m.

Wednesday, 17th Nov.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVED.

Kalfong, Br. ss. 987, J. B. Evans, 24th
Oct.—Hoibow, 22nd Oct. General
—B. S.

Fritiof, Norw. ss. 891, Y. Christensen,
24th Oct.—Bangkok, 16th Oct.
Gen.—China.

Fooshing, Br. ss. 1,423, Halz, 24th Oct.—
Kuching, 17th Oct. Rice—
J. M. & Co.

Hongkong, Fr. ss. 739, A. Marquerite, 24th
Oct.—Haiphong, 22nd Oct. Gen.—
A. R. Marly.

Dalibok Maru, Jap. ss. 2,995, T. Itani,
24th Oct.—Muko, 18th Oct. Coal
—M.B.K.

Standard, Norw. ss. 893, Johannsen, 23rd
Samui Bay, 20th Oct. Gen.—T. &
Co.

Chenan, Br. ss. 1,354, Monthol, 24th Oct.—
Shanghai, 21st Oct. Gen.—B. &
S.

Derrordos, Br. ss. 4,269, A. C. Dodd, 25th
Oct.—Shanghai, 22nd Oct. Gen.—
B. & S.

Awa Maru, Jap. ss. 3,696, T. Hori, 25th
Oct.—Shanghai, 22nd Oct. Gen.—
N.Y.K.

DEPARTED.

Oct. 23.

Soushi Maru for Canton
Yingchow for Canton
Ningchow for Yokohama via Shanghai
Chingyeho for Keelung
Chingyeho for Macao
Moyeri Maru for Shioho
Luchow for Shanghai
Loongsang for Manila
Osawa Maru No. 2 for Chemulpo

CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.

Oct. 23.

Tungus for Bangkok via Swatow
Tungus Maru for Swatow via Singapore
Phuempoch for Penang
Kaiyo Maru for Tamsui via Swatow
Kanobow for Bangkok via Swatow
Kanom Maru No. 6 for Muks
Wanglung for Shanghai via Swatow
Standard, Fr. Canton
Kwang-chau-wan for Hoibow via Macao
Osawa Maru for Cuttak via Singapore

Oct. 25.

Taksang for Haiphong via Hoibow

Chongya for Kwang-chou-wan

Daiji Maru for Haiphong via Hoibow

Kwanglee for Shanghai

Chenan for Canton

P. & G. ARRIVED.

Per ss. Kaifeng from Pakhoi—Miss
Boatlie.

Per ss. Chuan from Shanghai—Mr &
Mrs Boulton & Verlmann.

Per ss. Awa Maru from Shanghai—
N. Oo, A. Barret, U. Inoue, A. H. At-
ton, S. Hart, Schroeder, A. H. Tait, Miss L. Loi
Kuca, Z. S. Ben, H. E. Chang, N. S. Stahl, Mr
Mrs J. M. Foster, Mr. A. C. Charlebois, Miss
M. Milne, Miss E. B. Brady, Miss M. Clarke,
Miss Ruth Paxton, Mr. & Mrs. Oshikane,
Miss K. Oshikane, Mrs. T. L. Wan, Y. Tong
A. Asuncion, Miss H. K. Kao, O. K. Tseng,
P. & G. ARRIVED.

WATER RETURN.

Level and Storage of water in
Reservoirs on the 1st Oct., 1915.

CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATER WORKS LEVEL

Tytan 1014. { st. rd. Above, soft overflow
overflow, hard, below, soft, below, hard, below

Yewhaw 1015. { st. rd. Above, soft overflow
overflow, hard, below, soft, below, hard, below

Typhoo 1016. { st. rd. Above, soft overflow
overflow, hard, below, soft, below, hard, below

Yew-nal-chung 1017. { st. rd. Above, soft overflow
overflow, hard, below, soft, below, hard, below

Total 1015. { st. rd. Above, soft overflow
overflow, hard, below, soft, below, hard, below

STORAGE IN MILLIONS AND DECIMALS
OF GALLONS

Tytan 1014. 1015. 1016. 1017.

Tytan Hydrant 1014. 1015. 1016. 1017.

Tytan Intermediate 1014. 1015. 1016. 1017.

Pakfulum 1014. 1015. 1016. 1017.

Wew-nal-chung 1014. 1015. 1016. 1017.

Total 1015. 1016. 1017. 1018.

Consumption of water in the City and Hill
Districts in millions and decimals of gallons during the
month of Sept., 1915.

Consumption ... 1014. 1015. 1016. 1017.

Expt. consumption ... 1014. 1015. 1016. 1017.

Consumption per head ... 1014. 1015. 1016. 1017.

Consumption per head per day ... 1014. 1015. 1016. 1017.

Consumption per head per month ... 1014. 1015. 1016. 1017.

Consumption per head per year ... 1014. 1015. 1016. 1017.

Consumption per head per century ...